

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF
Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

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VOL. II

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1916

No. 45

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
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THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON DYESTUFFS

The revenue bill which on Monday passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 240 to 140, carrying with it a measure designed for the protection of the dyestuffs industry newly started in this country, has created considerable interest among all classes of manufacturers, as well as capitalists interested in financing new plants, inasmuch as it aims to safeguard the American product for a period of five years against foreign aggression and competition. Most citizens will concede that this bill is a step in the right direction, but many who have studied the subject are of the opinion that as a whole the projected measure will prove inadequate to meet all the needs and to give the fullest protection against foreign underselling of every class of dye products, because it does not properly cover the fundamentals or fully provide for future conditions as they may from time to time arise when the normal foreign output is again restored after the war, or during the reconstruction period of the nations now involved.

It is very probable that many additions and revisions of a most comprehensive character will have to be made, should the measure become a law, before it will be able to offer the best possible protection to the American manufacturers. Contrary to general belief the manufacture of dyestuffs does not yield as large a profit as many other branches of the chemical industry, and this is one of the many reasons why American chemical manufacturers never seriously considered making dyestuffs in the past.

As many in the trade believe, the measure should be so framed that it would practically eliminate from the American market after the war, all classes of foreign dyestuffs, thus creating a demand among users in this country for the native product, which would insure sufficient profit to attract capital to continue to finance on a large scale and a sound basis plants of large productive capacity and thereby create a permanent and well-balanced industry. As some see it, the present measure does not give confidence of this sort of protection to American capitalists, but on the contrary would invite many foreign firms to duplicate their industries on our own shores.

This country needs a dye industry developed along these lines, and it needs protection to attain these results. It has the money, raw materials and expert labor necessary for permanent organization on a large scale for supplying all of our needs with an ample quantity of superior dyes.

NINTH REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA

At last the ninth revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia has made its appearance and, as has been frequently announced, the new book becomes official from September 1 next. Considerable time and study will be necessary to note all of the points of difference between the new revision and its predecessor. Among some of the new features the reader will find the use of the word "mil" for the old term "cubic centimeter"; there are also a chapter

on diagnostical reagents, new definitions for the fineness of powders; provision for the electrolytic determination of mercury and zinc; a chapter on refractive indices and a chapter on sterilization. Judged from the direction of usefulness, the revisers have apparently done their part in attempting to provide standards that will go far toward establishing the quality and value of all official substances.

In admissions and deletions the number of articles, reagents and assays in the new Pharmacopoeia is 1,436; there were 1,297 in the previous Pharmacopoeia. In the new book there are 782 articles in the text; 277 test solutions and volumetric solutions; 315 volumetric, gravimetric, and other assays and 62 diagnostical reagents. In the U.S.P. VIII there were 958 articles in the text, 155 test solutions and volumetric solutions, 148 volumetric assays, and 35 gravimetric assays. To fully understand the meaning of these changes will require much study on the part of the manufacturer and pharmacist. Under the Food and Drugs Act the Pharmacopoeia provides the official standards for all of the drugs and chemicals named in it, and from now until September 1 is none too long for one to become acquainted with what the new guide will require.

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES

The foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, according to the recent statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was valued at more than \$6,500,000,000, a stupendous sum. War supplies must be credited with contributing the greater portion of the export values represented in these comprehensive figures. In the drug and chemical field, great advances are shown, the exports of drugs and chemicals, etc., amount to \$128,000,000 for the year just closed, as compared with \$46,000,000 in 1915, and \$27,000,000 in 1914.

However they may be viewed, these immense sums represent great commercial activity, but in reaching unprecedented figures in foreign trade this country is not alone. An enormous volume of business has been carried on in other countries. Japan, as a manufacturing center is attracting more and more attention, and millions of dollars a month are being invested there to put her in a position to capture Oriental and Australian business. And if the war has helped us and has caused Japan to become a formidable competitor for a large share of the world's business, it has also been a great incentive to the industrial development of Spain and the Scandinavian countries. One may well ask if the activities of these countries will be allowed to recede once the status of peace has been reached between those countries which until 1914 were among the greatest manufacturing and trading nations of the world?

In the readjustment that is bound to come there will be new conditions to meet and new problems to overcome. The statesman and the economist may figure as they will, but it is safe to say that it will require the united effort of all of our industries to hold our share and solidify the interests of American merchants in the markets of the world. To make the greatest progress the development of a merchant marine commensurate with our greatness as a nation is one of our greatest needs.

Cable advices from Paris, July 15, announce that Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, the famous bacteriologist, is dead.

The death of the famous savant was not unexpected, as he had suffered from heart disease.

BRITISH BLACKLIST FAR-REACHING

Said to Warn Americans that Trading with Black-listed Firms will Bring Boycott on Themselves—Measure Contrary to Our Rights and Protest is Expected

Cable despatches from London say the British Government on July 18 published in "The Official Gazette" a list of eighty-seven American individuals and firms placed on the black list under the Trading with the Enemy Act. This list includes the names of bankers and brokers, dealers in metals, hides, chemicals, and commission merchants who specialize in foods.

In explaining the action of the British Government, Lansing Worthington Evans, comptroller of the Foreign Office explained that the policy was "purely a piece of domestic legislation, which only interferes with trade, even in the case of specified concerns, by prohibiting persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from dealing with these concerns." He also characterized the British action as the exercise of the right of a State to limit or control the trade relations of its own subjects. According to his statement, the list is made up largely of German firms with head offices or control in Germany; German firms incorporated in the United States who are alleged to have assisted Great Britain's enemies by loans, propaganda or with regard to contraband, possible agents "for enemy firms resident in enemy territory," and those who have abused cable facilities by the employment of secret codes in a "particular interest."

There are many here who believe the enforcement of the British act will operate to restrain American commerce. So far reaching are its provisions that neutral steamship companies, including American corporations, as some see it, would be denied the courtesies of British ports, such as Kingston, where many steamships stop to coal and supply, if they carried goods to German firms in neutral countries. So broad is the scope of the act that should any American firms deal with those whose names appear on the American list, it is possible that they may find their own names placed on the list. In the trade it is generally asserted that while Great Britain might have the right to specify what merchandise should be carried by her own ships, she has no right to take discriminatory action against American concerns because of the business they do. It is expected that many of the firms will file protests with the State Department at Washington.

PRESERVERS DEMANDS ENLIVEN SPICE MARKET

The market, say John Clark & Co., is more active this week. The influence of the usual consuming demand, which is always naturally accelerated at this season by the needs of preservers and packers of fruits and vegetables, is felt already to a moderate extent, but the general situation is still one of tameness and apathy.

Trading is still narrow, being confined principally to inconsequential swapping of jackets in odd lines of futures, and to the current needs of the grinding trade; these latter are small, and the trade is fairly supplied for some time to come; nevertheless there is a firmer trend in values of spot and August-September arrivals of many grades. The market in several articles is fluctuating so uncertainly, and governing conditions are so unsettled and so liable to sudden and violent revision, that it is difficult as yet to indicate with any sort of confidence, the most likely course for August and September. There is a good deal of caution visible in the market, due to the fact that so much uncertainty exists, not only as to the probable advent of peace in Europe, but as to Mexico, political developments in this country, and crop conditions in the many and varying producing countries from which our condimental supplies must be drawn.

CHICO, CAL.—The old Graves Pharmacy, founded about 1881 by George Graves and subsequently conducted by Joseph H. Rooney, has been purchased by W. S. Bartlett, proprietor of the Bartlett Drug Company.

POLITICS CHARGED IN DYE TARIFF**Growing Sentiment in Senate in Favor of Equal Protection for Coal Tar Medicinals—Senate Committee May Grant Hearings on Provisions of Revenue Bill**

(Special to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16—Even in official circles in Washington it is felt that protection should be given to coal tar medicinal products and chemicals in the same ratio as is to be accorded to coal tar dyes and intermediate products, despite the fact that the House of Representatives refused to go into the matter and place a provision in the general revenue bill that would bring this about.

The whole matter is strictly a case of politics, if that which is to be seen on the surface is correct. It is not believed here that the dyestuff provision was included in the bill for any other purpose than to coax the Republican members into aiding in the passage of the general revenue bill. At least such were the accusations made upon the floor.

Two things make many believe that the Democrats are playing politics and have really no desire to help any industry by a protective tariff. This was voiced by several of the leading Democrats when they took pot shots at the Republican protective tendencies. The second point, and one very interesting, is the rumor, very likely true, that the original draft of the bill that has since been passed by the House contained just such a provision as the drug and chemical trade desire. The thought of protection is very abhorrent to the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee and it is understood they made short work of this provision. Such things as these coming to light speak not well for the sponsors of such legislation as this.

It is declared that the dyestuff schedule is, as far as it goes, scientifically correct and founded on sound basic principles but it is conceded in many quarters that it should go further and take in such drugs, chemicals, perfumes and extracts insofar as produced from these same coal tar intermediates used in the manufacture of coal tar dyes. It is understood that the Department of Commerce experts assisted in the drafting of that part of the bill having reference to the subject in hand and the so-called dumping clause, and they are fully alive to the requirements with respect to these other products in which the drug and chemical trades are interested.

If the Democrats really believe they have anything like a logical tariff provision, Republicans say they should not try to discriminate against one class of material in favor of another when both are produced from the same bases. The coal tar intermediates are to be assessed with an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent with a specific of 2½ cents per pound. Then, the products made from some of these intermediates, i. e., the dyes and colors, are to be assessed with duty at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem with a specific duty of five cents per pound.

It is further pointed out that natural indigo should have no place in the bill, as we do not produce any in this country and if assessed with duty it will never even be imported after the war. Another point is also brought up and that is while the bill represents good legislation, there should be no discrimination between alizarines and indigo and other commodities provided for. These should have the same rates of duty as the others, which would mean that in addition to the ad valorem rate there should be attached the specific, left off in the bill. If the Democrats are going to make this a scientific measure, as they say it is, they might well remedy this point also.

The Senate seems inclined to be more open minded in the matter than the House with respect to the consideration of the tariff on medicinal products of coal tar origin. A number of the Democratic senators feel that these should be included in this protective measure, and it is said that if the members of the industry throughout the country get busy immediately there is the possibility that they will have their suggestions in this respect accepted.

One difficulty in the way is that at least one member of the subcommittee having the dyestuff provision under consideration is so much of a free trader as to be opposed to anything of this nature, although believed to be of

the opinion that if we are to protect dyes, we should likewise protect all equivalents.

The whole bill is being considered by the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee, the chairman of which is Senator Simmons. The latter is a very fair minded man, anxious to serve the public to the best possible advantage and not tied to party principles when so large a matter is at stake. To the correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, although declining at this time to go into the question of the inclusion of the products referred to in the bill, he stated that his committee would give due attention to any briefs that the members of the drug interest might care to address to the Senate Finance Committee. Here again prompt action is needed. When asked as to the possibility of general public hearings, Senators Simmons stated that the Committee believed that all information could readily be conveyed to it by means of letters and petitions and that such hearings would not be necessary although should any member of the industry happen to be in Washington at any time he would not find the subcommittees discourteous and he would probably be given something in the way of an individual hearing.

Outside of official circles it has been stated that it is believed if enough pressure is brought to bear, public hearings would be held with respect to dyes and chemicals, even despite the statement above to the contrary.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY TO MEET IN NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in New York this year in conjunction with the second National Exposition of the Chemical Industries at the New Grand Central Palace. An important meeting of the officers of the American Chemical Society took place at the Chemists Clubs, New York, on Friday evening, July 7, at which preliminary details were arranged and suggestions were received for the educational and entertainment features of the meeting. President Charles H. Herty was in the chair and Secretary Charles L. Parsons made notes of the proceedings. It is planned to hold a public meeting at the College of the City of New York, on either Tuesday or Wednesday of the week of meeting—September 25 to 30, 1916—at which topics pertaining to Chemistry and the National Welfare will be made the subject of lectures by men of prominence in public affairs. A committee on Press and Publicity has been appointed, consisting of Prof. Allen Rogers, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Elwood Hendrick, B. C. Hesse, Thomas J. Keenan, Charles F. Roth and Adrian Nagelvoort.

The Entertainment Committee, of which E. G. Love is chairman, is planning an elaborate programme for the benefit of the visiting chemists who are expected, in view of New York's attractions, to come in large numbers. It is estimated that 3,000 chemists and technical men connected with the manufacturing industries of the country will attend, making this one of the greatest meetings in the history of the society, which now has a membership of 8,100.

Other meetings which will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society are those of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, of which Thomas J. Keenan, editor of *Paper*, New York, is secretary, and the American Electrochemical Society, L. Malcolm Muir, secretary.

The various divisions of the American Chemical Society will present and discuss papers and reports in the halls of Columbia University in the forenoons, while the afternoons will be taken up with conferences. Two smokers will be held, one by the American Chemical Society on Tuesday evening and another by the Electrochemical Society on Thursday evening. It is expected that dinner dances will be held and a theatre party has been proposed, but details of these functions will not be available for a week or two. The annual banquet of the society is planned to be held on Friday evening, September 29.

Herman & Herman, manufacturers and jobbers of chemicals, have leased quarters at No. 6 Church street, New York City.

Review of the Ocean Freight Rates for the First Half of this Year

Verified reports from unimpeachable sources warranted the statement made several weeks ago in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, that ocean freight rates were easier for the first time since the outbreak of the war in Europe. At the present time shipping men are loathe to admit that the reductions will continue after the crops are ready for delivery, but scarcely any one closely associated with the ocean freight situation in New York is of the opinion that rates will be higher next Fall than they were during the last six months.

An official of one of the largest steamship lines located in New York has said that the first six months of 1916 will go down in history as the period which marked the greatest American shipping development and the highest ocean freight rates ever realized. A review of the situation from January to June, 1916 should emphasize the truth of this statement.

It was not until early in 1915 that prices began to be affected seriously by the remarkable increase in ocean freight rates brought about by the war which began the middle of 1914. Then it was that the commercial press began to speak of the enormous profits made on single trips of steamships. It is known that several boats were paid for from the earnings of one or two ocean trips. Robert Burns, president of the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce, estimated early in 1915 that the average steamer plying between Europe and America and New Zealand earned \$104,000 more on the round voyage at that time than before the war. As the months progressed it became apparent that this was a highly conservative estimate, and before a year had passed the figures were more than doubled.

Rates Raised English Cost of Living

All classes in England began to feel the effects of the advances in the prices of foodstuffs about February, 1915. The cause of the unprecedented high cost of living was, of course, the increase in freight rates. The *London Times*, of January 18, 1915, remarked that something would have to be done about the rising cost of living and added that "the Government is being asked, in quarters remote from the Labor Party, to regulate freight rates for the carriage of foodstuffs across the seas. As these freights have been doubled since the war, they are held to be chiefly responsible for the rise in the prices of imported meat and corn." The rise in the cost of living was estimated variously from 10 to 20 per cent.

The London representative of an American glassware company wrote, under date of January 15, 1915:

"I have gone very carefully into the matter (of supplying glass manufacturers) and it appears to me that on account of the great advance in freight rates there is no possibility of doing any business in glass bottles in the south of Ireland. . . . Before the war we had a contract running from New York to London at \$3.04 per cubic ton of 40 cubic feet and 5 per cent prime; today the freight rate is \$8.52 per ton from New York to London and 5 per cent prime on the top of that, contracts to hold good only to the end of March. When no contract is made the freight is \$9.73 per ton and 5 per cent prime, and some think the rate will go to \$14.60 per ton. When you reckon that the freight from London to Cork must be added to the above, you will see how impossible the business is."

Law of Supply and Demand

Shipping men were not so certain that business was impossible because of the high freight rates. With the exception of a report, in January, 1916, that ocean freight rates on the west coast of South America had attained prohibitive figures, threatening the Chilean nitrate industry, no further complaint was heard of the impossibility of doing business because of the increased freight charges. Shipping circles believed that rates had responded to the laws of supply and demand. Manufacturers were getting high prices for their products, ships were at a premium, and there was a constantly increasing demand for American goods. Therefore it was to be expected that steamship lines should increase their rates accordingly.

The year 1916 had scarcely opened before news came from South Africa that an increase of 50 per cent in rates

on all South African products would go into effect immediately. Maize, shipped to London a few days previous to January 1 at \$2.42 a ton was now to be shipped for \$12.65 per 2,000 pounds. Compared with the rates of the preceding year, this was an increase of 500 per cent.

In the same month rates from the Pacific coast to Far Eastern points were raised four separate times, and the minimum charge for freight from San Francisco to Hong Kong became \$12 gold a ton of 2,000 pounds, and \$30 gold a ton on more valuable cargo plus an additional ad valorem charge for the most valuable goods. Rates from New York to Europe and South America also attained unprecedented heights during the month of January, though with the single exception of the Munson Line's increase of 40 per cent, the advances were not radical.

Refuse Cheap Cargoes

Most of the advances were secured not only by increasing rates, but also by discriminating against cheap cargo. As an example of this, trans-Pacific shipping men refused cheap cargoes and would take only those paying from \$20 a ton up.

One month's changes in the rates between New York and Peru brought the charges to such proportions that the exportation of agricultural and mineral products from Peru was in danger of being stifled. The figures below show the changes in rates for one month.

| Article | Jan., 1916 | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------|
| | per ton | per ton |
| Cotton | \$33.00 | \$50.00 |
| Sugar | 15.00 | 18.50 |
| Hides | 38.00 | 40.00 |
| Beans and peas | 20.00 | 25.00 |
| General merchandise | 23.00 | 25.00 |
| Metals: | | |
| Value up to £25 a ton..... | 18.00 | 25.00 |
| Value up to £50 a ton..... | 19.25 | 28.00 |
| Value up to £70 a ton..... | 20.50 | 31.00 |
| Value up to £100 a ton..... | 23.00 | 35.00 |

Late in April, the Red "D" Line, plying between New York and Venezuela, announced that after May 3 rates would be increased 25 per cent. The rate on coffee was increased from 20 to 25 cents per 1,000 pounds and that on cocoa from 25 to 30 cents on February 1. Later a prime charge of 15 per cent instead of 5 per cent as heretofore was put on. About the first of April the Royal Dutch West India Mail announced a war surcharge of 50 per cent on the amount of freight. Even Japanese steamship lines, noting the increased volume of business, sought permission from their Government to raise rates.

English Rates Also Increased

In England, the increased cost of coal, war bonuses to seamen, increase in the price of labor, additional cost of repairs, unusual delays and war-risk insurance contributed to the advance in rates from England. As an illustration of the increased freight charges, the rates on nitrate of soda from the west coast of South America to Liverpool at the close of 1914 were about \$7.29 and \$14.59 per ton for sail and steam, respectively. By the first of February, 1916 the rates were \$20.67 per ton for sail and \$30.40 per ton for steam. In addition, many short sea trips were abandoned and longer ones substituted.

The months of April and May showed no let-up in the freight rate increases and many persons were ready to believe that the periodical increases would continue as long as the war lasted. On April 28, the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company announced a further increase of 100 per cent to take effect immediately. In freights for Europe the surcharge upon the existing tariff was increased from 25 to 75 per cent. Even the Norwegian-American Line, which raised rates 300 per cent as soon as the war started, found it necessary early in June, 1916 to make an additional increase of 50 per cent. The last notable advance was recorded by the Quebec Steamship Company, operating between New York and Bermuda. This was an addition of a 25 per cent surcharge on all freights.

The freight rate on grain from New York to Liverpool offers a good example of the continued rise since the

outbreak of the war. In January, 1914, the rate on grain from New York to Liverpool was 4.1 cents a bushel; one year later the rate had increased to 18.3 cents a bushel. In January, 1916 the rate was 40.6 a bushel, and this was unusually high on account of the long delays and high demurrage charges resulting from the congestion at the port of New York. When this congestion was relieved somewhat the rate assumed its natural proportions. Then during the six months from January to June, 1916, the rate on grain kept pace with the great advances in other rates. This continued until early in June when the figure stood at 36 cents a bushel.

Lowering Began in June

It was during the months of June that indications pointed to a lowering of ocean freight rates. The decline was so pronounced that the broad statement that freight rates were easier for the first time since the outbreak of the war could not be questioned by shipping men. One of the surest indications of the decline was the fact that during June the rate on grain from New York to Liverpool dropped to 23 cents, from 36 cents.

Whatever the reasons for the present decline in ocean freight rates and regardless of the question whether it is to be permanent or temporary, shippers can draw many and important lessons from a study of rates for the last six months. The outstanding fact is that the period was marked by a steady increase in freight rates to all the principal ports of the world. It is also possible that the period noted the high-water mark in rates for ocean freight. However optimistic shipping men are for the future of American goods abroad, the fact remains that figures for the last six months show a volume of business so tremendous as to lead many to believe that it can never be surpassed nor even equaled. The impression is widespread that the months from January to June brought opportunities and conditions far too unusual to admit of repetition.

EFFECTS OF DUTCH COCOA EMBARGO FELT

The imports of cocoa beans to the Netherlands during 1915 amounted to 41,483 tons, against 49,590 tons in 1914 and 43,191 tons in 1913, of which the larger part came through the port of Amsterdam, according to Consul Mahin in Commerce Reports. Of these quantities 953 tons were imported in 1915 from the Dutch colonies (Java and Surinam), and 815 and 2,126 tons in 1914 and 1913, respectively. The Java and Surinam product comes direct to Amsterdam, where it is sold at public auction. No public auctions, however, were held during the past year.

The quantities of cocoa beans disposed of on the Amsterdam market during 1915 were: Java, 10,567 sacks of 110 pounds each; Surinam, 656 sacks of from 176 to 220 pounds each; and other kinds, 6,641 sacks.

Prices for the different kinds of cocoa varied considerably during the year, ranging from \$0.20 to \$0.38 per pound.

Trade in cocoa butter, was fairly good up to about the middle of October, and prices, especially for the better qualities, reached a record figure, when the Dutch Government suddenly prohibited the exports of all oils and fats, including cocoa butter. Manufacturers and exporters petitioned the Government to lift the embargo, but without success. Very little cocoa butter is used in the Netherlands; practically all is exported. As a result of the embargo, trade was at once at a standstill, and the loss suffered by the exporters is estimated at over \$200,000.

The exports of cocoa butter from the Netherlands (most of it through the port of Amsterdam) amounted to 7,164 tons in 1913, 6,371 tons in 1914, and 8,462 tons in 1915. During 1915, 5,670 tons were exported to Germany.

DOW'S STORES EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

CINCINNATI, OHIO—Clarence Copfer, 18 years old, 4017 Spring Grove avenue; Charles J. Masterson, 23 years old, 915 Elm street, and Arthur Enright, 16 years old, employees of the Dow Drug Stores, were arrested recently on a warrant sworn to by H. B. Jackson, a private detective.

Copfer and Masterson are charged with embezzlement, and Enright with juvenile delinquency.

NATIONAL PERFUMERS OPTIMISTIC

Association Informs Members that Finance Committee Has not Killed the Repeal of Schedule B and that Stamp Tax Will Probably be Repealed

In view of what the National Perfumers Association consider misleading reports which have recently appeared in the daily press, the following statement of the situation with respect to the repeal of Schedule B of the Emergency War Revenue Act has been sent to all members:

The Kitchen Omnibus Revenue Bill, containing a specific provision providing for the repeal of Schedule B immediately upon the passage of the act, which was introduced in the House on July 1st and passed on July 10th, is now before the Senate Finance Committee. That feature of the bill providing for the repeal of Schedule B has been referred to a subcommittee composed of Senator Johnson, of Maine, Chairman, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Senator Kern, of Indiana. To this subcommittee other provisions of the bill have also been assigned and up to the time of the writing of this bulletin no consideration had been given to the matter of the repeal of Schedule B. Newspaper publications to the effect that the Finance Committee has taken up Schedule B and decided to retain it on the statute books are absolutely baseless.

The tentative conclusions reached by the various subcommittees to which the several provisions of the Revenue Bill have been assigned will be reported to and must be approved by the full membership of the Finance Committee before they can be considered as adopted. At present, there is no indication that the committee will reverse the action of the House in providing for the repeal of Schedule B. It is, of course, a possibility that this may be done in the sense that almost any action is possible, but it is believed that even should the full Finance Committee report in favor of the retention of Schedule B in the existing law, this recommendation would be rejected by the Senate or thrown out by the conference committee made up jointly of the members of the Senate and House to which the measure will be referred after its passage by the Senate.

The leading members of the Senate Finance Committee now hope to be able to report the bill to the Senate not later than the 22nd instant, and it is the best opinion that not more than a week will be required for its consideration. The bill, therefore, should become a law on or about August 1st.

CASSIE PERFUME FROM PHILIPPINE SHRUB

The perfume of commerce known as "cassie," manufactured for the most part in France, is found, according to J. F. Roomer, correspondent of the Department of Commerce, in abundance in the Philippine Islands in the *Acacia farnesiana*, a shrub which grows on hundreds of acres of land near Manila and throughout the dry parts of the Philippine Islands. This shrub has small spiny leaves and produces a short black pod. The flower from which the essence is obtained is a golden yellow and abundant. It is known locally as "aroma."

EMPLOY LOCAL EXPERTS IN OPIUM CASES

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17—Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Peters, of the Treasury Department, in charge of customs, has informed the collector of customs, Los Angeles, Cal., that the Attorney General has stated that where it would be inconvenient to send samples of seized opium to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for analysis, and where it would be necessary to send the expert from the Commissioner's office a long distance in order to testify, the Department of Justice has no objection to the payment of the expenses of outside experts where such expenses are reasonable.

PASSAIC, N. J.—The Botany Worsted Mills has bought up a large tract of land in Wallington, just across the Passaic River from here, and is reported to be contemplating the erection of a plant for the manufacture of their own dyestuffs.

DYE INDUSTRY NEEDS PROTECTION

Necessity of Having at all Times in This Country an Equipment and Men Capable to Produce Means of National Defense the Real Reason Which Affects All Citizens

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Dress Fabric Buyers Association, held in New York on Tuesday evening, his subject being "The Coal Tar Dye Industry, Present and Future." This country, the speaker said, is in a most favorable position, so far as raw materials were concerned, to establish a dye industry, while with regard to men, experience and equipment, we are now in a better condition than ever before. Fifty years ago the commercial future of the coal tar dye industry seemed limited; its possibilities, direct and indirect, did not appeal to any but the Germans, but as it stands today it is a monument to constructive imagination, a willingness to make and market small amounts, dogged persistence, and the very perfection of salesmanship and operating organization. Continuing, Dr. Hesse said:

"In 1913, Germany had 22 going concerns making coal tar dyes; these are the survivors among 39 concerns, of which 11 were abandoned and 6 were absorbed.

"The latest figures available for Germany's export business in normal times are those for 1913; when Germany exported 120,000 short tons of dyes of a declared export value of \$51,640,000 or 21.5c per lb.; in the same year Germany exported "intermediates" to the extent of 22,000 short tons of a declared export value of \$4,310,000, or 9.8c per lb.

"In the mass, these are stupendous figures, totalling 142,000 short tons and \$55,950,000, or an average value of \$394 per ton or 19.5c per lb. On closer inspection it will be found that for the more than 1,200 things that have to be made, this means an average of not more than 118 tons per year, or \$46,625 per year per product for the entire world outside of Germany; at 330 days per year this means on the average not more than 790 lbs. or \$155 per day per product for the entire world outside of Germany.

The dividends declared and distributed in 1912 by 21 of the German coal tar dye manufacturers amounted to \$11,600,000. The 1913 dividends were about the same as those for 1912. Of the 22 plants of 1913, one declared no dividend and four sustained a loss amounting to about 8 per cent of their capitalization; per product these 1912 distributed dividends amount to not more than \$9,700 and these dividends included whatever of profits these concerns made as distributors and makers of their wares, including heavy chemicals, dyes, intermediates, photographic chemicals, synthetic medicinals and pharmaceuticals, explosives and the like, all inclusive of Germany's own consumption of all these articles. If the German consumption can be taken at twice the United States importation in 1913 this makes Germany's total production in 1913 about \$78,000,000; \$11,600,000 in dividends means not more than one dollar in dividends on each \$6.72 of turnover, or not more than 15 per cent on the turnover.

"If proper allowance be made for the large individual articles of consumption the average annual value, output and profit for the remaining things becomes very much less than above given and perhaps only 60 per cent of the above average figures, say to 475 lbs. or \$90 per day gross per product, for all the world outside of Germany.

"At \$15,000,000 for the manufacturers' value of all coal tar dyes consumed in the United States in normal times (and this is a very liberal figure) this means 15c per year for each of the 100,000,000 inhabitants of this country; for each person in this country to average a consumption of 1c for each of the present-day 1,200 dyes and things needful in making these dyes, i. e., \$12, would take 80 years.

"From the point of view of average individual annual tonnages, gross receipts, distributed dividends or individual personal consumption, there is firm ground for the opinion that even today the coal tar dye industry, big as it is in the mass, is still, in great measure, a "pot and kettle" affair, a "toy" industry or a "department store" aggregation of many small units and that in reality and

in total mercantile effect it in itself is just about a "one nation" business.

"In 1913 there were probably not over 40,000 people all told engaged in the whole world in the manufacture of coal tar dyes and of the chemicals needed therefor, apart from making and distilling coal tar. The entire indigo consumption of the world, which is the largest single item in the whole business, probably can be produced with not more than 1,500 men all told. Taking your own total consumption of coal tar dyes of all kinds, as 1-7 of the world's total, 6,000 people could reasonably be expected to be the maximum number needed for its production; in 1914 our railroads hauled 1,000,000 tons of freight; our dye consumption is about 30,000 tons per year; to make these here would probably not add 60,000 tons to the country's freight haulage or 0.006 per cent; if we made all the whole of our own dyes, that would diminish our total national merchandise import business by about 0.5 per cent; assuming the dividends to be apportioned as above, this would mean about \$1,660,000 of added dividends.

"So, from the point of point of view of added labor, freight haulage, diminution of our foreign business and added dividends, if we made all our own dyes within the country the project does not seem to be a strikingly alluring one, from a national outlook.

"Among all the branches of the chemical industry of Germany, the coal tar dye industry is the greatest dividend payer, paying 10 points more in dividends than any other branch; it sells its products in 33 countries outside of Germany and therefore has its eggs in many different baskets.

"In any plans we may make for bringing about our independence of any foreign country for coal tar dyes, medicinals and other useful like products we must take all the foregoing facts and deductions into account and provide for them and their consequences, so far as we can reasonably foresee them."

The speaker then reviewed the tariff history of coal tar dyes from 1863 to the present time. He stated that the Kitchen Bill and the Hill Bill each proceeds from the fundamental proposition that unless we protect the coal tar dye and chemical industry in this country we are not going to have any such industry. Both political parties and public opinion stand committed to the need of such an industry and that it must be permanent, self-sustaining, independent and fully capable of self-development. The real reason of encouraging a national industry was a question of having at all times in this country an equipment and men capable to operate it to produce means of national defense, i. e., high explosives, and this promises to affect all of us.

"Is it worth our while to have such a dormant capacity in this country? In a month we could then reasonably expect to be where otherwise we might not be much under a year? I think so.

"If the final answer to that question be an unequivocal "yes," and our Army and Navy officials are the only persons to answer that question in a way that would surely have the confidence of the public, then we have a reason for this special protective legislation that would be far more stable and far less subject to change than any other reason yet given; such legislation would not be repealed nor altered for trade reasons alone; it would not be repealed until the coal tar dye industry were really firmly established and we really did have this dormant capacity firmly under our own control. Surely we cannot be so impotent as a people, that we cannot devise ways and means successfully to resist "tariff-robbers" and prevent their exploiting us under this kind of a cloak!

"The same attitude should be taken if the answer be anything less than an unequivocal "NO"; in case of doubt play safe; it is better to be safe than sorry.

"My own view is this: If the country is really honest and sincere in its loud and prolonged clamor for independence in this regard, now is the time to prove it by deeds. Plain ordinary square-dealing and horse-sense clearly and imperatively demand the prompt enactment of the Hill Bill rates under which it will be none too easy sledding. The Hill Bill rates are those that domestic dye-makers say are absolutely necessary to achieve this independence; the dye users from 1882 to 1913 have deliberately and successfully played right into the hands of

(Continued on Page 16)

WARNS BUYERS OF DILUTED DYESTUFFS

Twaddle Is Unreliable Test of Dyeing Strength, Says Dr. Schubert—Wide Range in Prices Explained and Standard Test Proposed

Buying dyestuffs from the lowest bidder has often proven a costly experiment for the consumer in this era of high prices and great scarcity of supplies. Descriptive trade terms are not infallible indices of the dyeing strength of the different articles found in the market, and comparative dye tests as well as chemical analyses are advocated to establish the value of the goods offered. Dr. Adolf Schubert, chemist for the New York Tannin and Textile Laboratory, outlines the following method for the determination of the dyeing strength of dye extracts, and explains the reason for the wide variation in the quotation of what, apparently, is the same standard product.

"The comparative testing of dye extracts is a question that has not received the attention which it merits. In the first place, the methods in use are not standardized, varying with different operators, and then the buyers or users of these extracts are unacquainted with the value of a comparative dye test or the possibilities of adulteration.

"The purpose of this article is to present the buyer or user of dye extracts, especially extracts such as logwood, hematine, fustic, quercitron, etc., with information as to why he can obtain these extracts at prices that vary from five to twenty-five per cent.

"To cite an example, when the average buyer asks for prices on logwood extract, all that he insists on is that it stand at 51 deg. twaddle, stating nothing about tinctorial power or absence of adulteration. He receives answers giving him prices that vary up to twenty-five per cent, and he wonders why that is and generally lets the lowest bidder have the order.

"Now the 51 deg. twaddle conditions which he insists on means no more than that the extract should have a specific gravity of 1.255 deg. or weigh 10.45 lbs., per gallon. It is of course easy to dilute a pure extract with water and lower its twaddle, then bringing it back by means of salt, sodium sulphate, epsom salts, glucose, or black strap. Another method that could be used is the addition of a solution of the adulterant (any one of the above or cheaper substances) having the same twaddle as the pure extract. This last method, as can easily be seen, will not affect the twaddle in any way whatsoever.

"The same thing occurs in the case of solid logwood extract, hematine paste and crystals and other extracts.

"In the writer's opinion, buyers should insist on an analysis and dye test when asking for quotations, or when contemplating the purchase of these materials. The analysis should give them the following information:

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Specific Gravity | |
| Twaddle | |
| Glucose | |
| Mineral Matter (Ash) | |
| Tannin Extracts | |
| Water | |

"Buyers should also insist on dye-tests made on wool. With the knowledge obtained from the analyses and dye-tests submitted, they are then in a position to judge the value of the different samples submitted and ascertain whether the lowest priced one is the most economical. They should then buy on the basis of the analysis, and if the shipment varies to any extent take the matter up with the seller, it being a comparatively simple matter to have the analysis checked by another chemist.

"In regard to the question of dye-testing, the writer desires to draw attention to the need of a standard method. A method which, in his opinion, is all that could be desired, and is being used by several manufacturers, is as follows: The wool used, which is an A1, 3-40, Warp (Second), is wound on reels about 12 inches in diameter so as to produce 10 gram skeins which are then wetted with water and mordanted with 3 per cent sodium dichromate and 4 per cent cream of tartar by bringing to a boil and boiling for one hour; 10 per cent of the dye extract is then weighed on an analytical balance, dis-

solved in water (distilled), brought to a boil and a mordanted skein of wool introduced, then boiled for one hour, removed, washed, wrung and dried. All percentages are calculated on the weight of yarn. Should it be desired to make tests in order to determine the degree of oxidation of extracts such as logwoods or hematines, it is necessary to introduce another mordanted skein in the solution left over from the first test and boil for one hour, then removing, washing and drying and repeating the process with another mordanted skein on the remaining solution. From these tests considerable information can be drawn by comparing them with tests made on the buyer's standard. On ordinary unoxidized logwood extracts, all three skeins will show strong color, but with oxidized logwood extracts or hematines, most of the color is taken out by the first skein and comparatively little left for the second and third.

"Some extracts examined by the writer have shown up to 63 per cent glucose present, others up to 19 per cent salt, 16 per cent sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), 20 per cent Epsom salts, 80 per cent black strap, 50 per cent hemlock extract, 30 per cent sulfite cellulose extract, etc.; at the same time all had a twaddle strength of 51 degrees.

"Should this article convince any consumer of the necessity of buying on an analysis basis when in the market for dye extracts, and not to blindly take the lowest bid offered, it will have done its duty."

DUTCH CINCHONA TRADE STATISTICS

The Dutch cinchona bark trade for the past year is considered satisfactory, says Consul F. W. Mahin. The attendance at the 10 auction sales held at Amsterdam was good and the demand rather brisk. The total sales in 1915 amounted to 6,902,427 kilos (15,217,090 pounds) of bark, containing 408,691 kilos (901,000 pounds) of sulphate of quinine, as compared with 7,375,874 kilos (16,260,852 pounds), containing 418,739 kilos (923,152 pounds) of sulphate of quinine in 1914. The average selling price, \$0.025 per 1.1 pounds per unit, has remained unchanged for the past three years; but it is expected that, owing to the brisk demand, the price will advance in 1916 to about \$0.0375.

Cinchona bark exports from Amsterdam to the United States amounted to \$637,900 in 1915, against \$564,050 in 1914, and \$332,678 in 1913.

The cinchona tree in Java is cultivated largely by private planters, although a number of small plantations are owned and cultivated by the Dutch Government. The number of packages imported into Amsterdam from private plantations during 1915 was 58,906 and from Government plantations 8,918, against 74,323 and 8,708, respectively, in 1914.

BILL TO ADOPT METRIC SYSTEM INTRODUCED

A bill (S. 6592) has been introduced into Congress by Senator Shafroth to adopt the weights and measures of the metric system as the standard of weights and measures in the United States, and it proposes first to try out this change in the Government departments.

A similar proposal in the House of Representatives has met with a considerable amount of opposition in the outside world and it has been stated that the metric system has nowhere met with any degree of success. There is very little likelihood of any action being taken on these measures at the present session of Congress but should there be any movement with that in view, it is expected that storekeepers and others all over the country would swoop down upon Congress registering protests.

BRISTOL, TENN.—The Bristol Chemical Works, with a capital of \$50,000 has been organized and will manufacture chemicals used by manufacturing druggists. A building has been leased and is now being equipped.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The Excelsior Drug Company has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000, of which \$2,000 has been subscribed by J. W. Harrison, Lena Harrison, S. L. Thornton and Effie Thornton. The corporation will engage in a general drug business.

CHICAGO CONSUMERS OFFER EXCHANGES

Association of Commerce Prints List of Surplus Drug and Chemical Holdings and Also Wants of Members—Trading Opportunities Offered.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 15—The Civic Industrial Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce to-day issued a "Handbook" containing lists of surplus stocks and of materials wanted. That is to say, a report of the surplus and inactive stocks held by merchants and of the articles of merchandise in need of which others now stand. The lists contained in the booklet are the results obtained in response to inquiries made some time ago by the Committee and which were sent out for the purpose of assisting manufacturers and merchants to make an exchange of commodities.

The articles on which reports have been received are listed under key numbers referring to those who own or are in the market for the goods listed, so that those who are interested in buying, selling or exchanging may write or call up the Association of Commerce and so be put in touch with the parties with whom they may wish to do business. Chemicals are first on the lists and the stocks are given in detail, that is, the quantities and qualities and the prices. To give a few quotations:

Three hundred and twenty lbs. bisulphate of soda; 110 lbs. dextrine; 682 lbs. sulphate of soda crystals, tech. pure; 352 lbs. permanganate of potash; 500 lbs. cotton black (aniline dye); 1,000 lbs. cotton yellow (aniline dye); Misc. lot German aniline dyes, about 40 colors; 25 bbls. citric acid; 720 lbs. electrolytic caustic potash (Niagalk) 88-92 test; 35 bbls., 540 lbs. each, barium hydrate; 20 bbls., 250 lbs., each, dry drop black; 50 bbls., 350 lbs. each, lithopone; 3 tons muriate of potash, made by German Kali association, contains 51 per cent K_2O ; 2,600 lbs. pure acetone; 500 lbs. commercial muriatic acid, 18 deg.; 200 lbs. glacial acetic acid; 300 commercial cellulose acetate; 2,400 lbs. commercial tetrachlorethane; 2,500 lbs. commercial chrome green dry extended; 1 bbl. orris root; 1 lot of dextrine; 600 lbs., muriate of potash, 80 per cent potash.

In minor quantities the following are listed: Stearate alumina, bleaching powder, bicarbonate of soda, bichromate of soda, bichromate of potash, benzol, soluble blue, oil blue, carbolic acid, copper sulphate, madras indigo, manganese oxide black, myrbane oil, potassium sulphate, tri-sodium sulphate, salammoniac, arsenious acid; zinc sulphate crystals, etc., of which samples and quotations can be had on request.

In addition under key A-91 are to be found the following: 300 lbs. potassium carbonate, dry basis 98 per cent to 99 per cent; 2,500 lbs. potassium carbonate solution 40 deg. Beaume content, approximately 37 per cent K_2CO_3 ; 260 lbs., aqua ammonia, 4F; 76 lbs., lbs. pearl ash, about 85 per cent; 81 lbs. crude carbolic acid, 95 per cent; 1,500 zinc dust; 4,000 lbs., bi-sulphate sodium, dry, powdered; 315 lbs. sodium sulphate, commercial, crystals.

In the second list, that of materials wanted, are the following: Benzoate sodium, aniline blues, saccharine, coumarine, of which those in need will take any quantity; large quantity of special red iron oxide; raw dyes, all colors, especially red, yellow and blue; 300 to 1,000 lbs. zinc oxide, red or green Seal Brand, French process; 300 to 1,000 lbs. tin oxide; 300 to 1,000 lbs. barytes; 100 tons lithopone, dry, standard quality; 5 tons cobalt blue, dry and good grades; 2 tons ultramarine blue, dry, best grades only; 6,000 lbs. ultramarine blue, good quality; 1,000 lbs. bronze green (dry), chrome green (C.P.); pepsine and alumina palmitate—send samples and quotations; castor oil in barrel lots, must be U.S.P.; 100 lbs. lots sweet oil of orange, must be Messina.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Planning the erection of a plant to make aniline dyes used in the manufacture of printing inks, the Berkeley Ink Company has recently purchased a tract of five acres in West Berkeley. L. H. Lewars, manager of the concern, is authority for the statement that the dyes will be manufactured under a patented process recently discovered by chemists working under the direction of Professor H. C. Biddle of the University of California.

TO ESTABLISH CARRIER'S LIABILITY

House and Senate Committees on Interstate Commerce Report Favorably on Bill to Restore Shipper's Liability—Personal Baggage is Exception

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 11—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has voted to report favorably on a bill to relieve shippers from the provisions of the so-called Cummins amendment to the Act to Regulate Commerce, adopted March 4, 1915.

The Cummins amendment was designed to impose upon carriers liability for full actual loss, damage, or injury, to property transported notwithstanding any limitation of liability or recovery or representation. As reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce this amendment contained a proviso making certain exceptions. This proviso was stricken out on the floor of the Senate and another substituted in its stead and in that form became a law.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has held that under the proviso the carrier may compel the shipper to state the value of the goods tendered for shipment and that if the true value is not stated the shipper is liable to criminal prosecution. Neither the Senate nor the House Committee agree with the Commission in its interpretation of the proviso, but there is no way to remedy the matter except to make the intent of Congress so clear that it is impossible to misunderstand it.

Further, the Commission has held that baggage carried on passenger trains upon the ticket of a passenger is within the terms of the law. It is palpable that baggage so transported on a passenger fare ought not to be subject to the rule which controls ordinary freight, and in the bill now reported it is excepted in plain terms.

The bill in question, both Committees point out, has nothing whatever to do with the rates on transportation. It re-enacts the Cummins amendment with the modifications above suggested. Its purpose is to restore the law of full liability as it existed prior to the Carmack amendment of 1906, so that when property is lost or damaged in the course of transportation under such circumstances as to make the carrier liable, recovery is had for full value or on the basis of full value. From the general rule there is excepted, first, baggage carried on passenger trains. This is done for obvious reasons. Second, other property except ordinary live stock on which the Interstate Commerce Commission has fixed or authorized affirmatively a rate dependent upon value, either an agreed or a released value. When the commission has fixed or authorized such a rate the value agreed upon or released and necessarily stated by the shipper is not to be held as a representation of value under section 10 of the interstate commerce act.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Arrow Photo Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, no par value, begin business with \$500; motion pictures, films, tools, theaters, studios, chemists, druggists; J. P. Phillips, S. Orr, W. Woolley, 75 East 79th street.

The Empire Sundry Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, \$10,000; drug sundries, chemicals; F. H. Moehlan, G. W. Woltz, L. W. Rudin, 69 Charlotte avenue.

The Safety Medicine Cabinet Company, Springfield, Mass.; capital, \$75,000; John H. Miller, Frederick P. Eldridge, Helen L. Barker.

Bowles-Robertson Drug Company, Inc., Roanoke, Va.; capital, maximum, \$100,000; minimum, \$12,000; drug business; T. K. Bowles, president, Richmond; A. L. Hughson, secretary and treasurer. Roanoke.

Terminal Pharmacy Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, \$1,600; A. Wolf, George W. Leitch, John M. Steinmeyer, Jr.

Greeley Chemical Company, Inc., Philadelphia; capital, \$300,000; to manufacture drugs, chemicals, oils; Kanute Orvid Enlund, Myer Strouse, New York City; Valentine Warth, Maspath, New York.

White Cross Chemical Company, Lynn, Mass.; capital, \$10,000; Elroy F. Pettengill, Gus A. Liljegren, Everett R. Campbell.

C. B. Lyons and Brother, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.; capital, \$100,000; to manufacture drugs and chemicals; C. B. Lyons, B. F. Lyons, Minneapolis and H. N. Lyons, St. Paul.

The Cameron-Sprouls Pharmacy Company, Superior, Wis.; capital, \$10,000; H. J. Cameron, C. Z. Luse, L. K. Luse.

BRITISH CHEMICAL HOUSES ORGANIZE**Association Formed to Wage Trade War—Chloroform Makers Lack Acetone—Dissatisfaction With Government Help to British Dye Industry.**

LONDON, July 3, 1916—Members of the drug and chemical trades in this country are particularly interested in the proposals of the Allies' Economic Conference in Paris. In the past effective competition with Germany has been seriously hindered. While on the one hand our industries developed mainly, and in some respects solely, through private enterprise and efforts, on the other hand Germany afforded financial assistance and protection to her chemical and drug industries. Our system of technical education has lagged behind that of our chief competitor, while British individual action in factory production and fostering foreign markets has had to compete with the highly organized and co-ordinated system in the German Empire. The policy of the Conference, if rendered effective, will go far to redress the balance, placing our drug and chemical industries on a much more favorable footing. Such principles as the denial of "most favored nation treatment" to Enemy Powers; the conservation for interchange between the allies, of natural resources; and protective measures against "dumping" are bound to afford opportunities our industries have never yet enjoyed. The principle of Government control, grants in aid of scientific and technical research, co-ordination between the Allies in respect of laws relating to patents and trade marks, and so on will give direct assistance, and encourage the members of our industries to prosecute, after the war, developments which are at present hindered by scarcity of labor, both skilled and unskilled, by the difficulty of procuring raw materials and essential plant, and by doubts as to whether capital now invested would not be wasted in the absence of any protective measures in the later stages of development. An earnest of what our chemical industries intend is afforded in the formation of an "Association of British Chemical Manufacturers," a committee to draft the constitution of which has just been appointed. On this committee appear the principal chemical manufacturers of the country, as well as producers of the intermediate products; including British Drug Houses Ltd.; British Dyes Ltd.; Lever Brothers, Albright and Wilson, Ltd.; Castner-Kellner Alkali Company; Chance and Hunt; United Alkali Company; Spencer, Chapman and Messel; Brunner Mond and Co.; Joseph Crosfield and Sons; South Metropolitan Gas Company; and Pullar's Dye Works.

The difficulties which chloroform manufacturers in this country have had to contend with since the outbreak of war have not been few, but chief at present is the limitation of available supplies of solvents. Both acetone and spirit are under Government control, the former being declared a war material early this year. Since that time chloroform manufacturers have been allowed limited deliveries of acetone, but latterly there has been a tightening of the control, and with increasing requirements for the Ministry of Munitions a cessation of supplies for industry is threatened. Although official information is not yet available I am given to understand that from the first of next month chloroform manufacturers will have to find a substitute for acetone, and trials with that end in view have already been undertaken. Of course, if no practical substitute can be evolved it is certain that the Government will have to release for the manufacturers a certain amount of acetone in view of the importance of chloroform in hospital work.

This is a good deal of loose talk about the growth of the cocaine habit in this country. While there appears to be sufficient justification for the recent Army Order prohibiting the supplying of coca to soldiers it is not proved that indulgence in the habit by the public warrants an extension of the regulation to ordinary members of the community. It is suggested in Parliament that with the more stringent regulation of the sale of opium, drug takers turned to cocaine, but competent authorities hold that the class of person which was addicted to opium is not the class which now takes cocaine. To this must be added the fact that the retail drug trade disputes

a suggestion that with the limitation of the hours during which alcoholic liquor may be obtained surreptitious sales of cocaine have taken place. The Home Secretary told the House of Commons the other day that the Government is considering what further action may be taken in the way of strengthening the control over the sale of drugs. At present under the Acts governing the sale of poisons cocaine can only be sold by registered chemists to persons known to or introduced to them, and after entering in the Poisons Book the prescribed particulars of the sale.

Progress with the British dye-industry is slow—too slow for those who assumed that the establishment of a State-aided concern (the British Dyes Ltd) would automatically solve the problem of supplying our dye-users with their essential materials. Those who have need of the finest aniline dyes, those new delicate shades of fast reds and greens which the Germans brought out just before the war, realize the importance of the problem most, for generally speaking British Dyes Ltd. is making principally the commoner dyes. Even to have reached the present position is a great achievement and has only been possible through the assistance afforded by Swiss chemists and manufacturers. Development here is hindered by scarcity of labor and the difficulty of obtaining plants, as well as by the fact that the manufacture of explosives absorbs both the energy and some of the principal raw materials of the dye-making industry. Professor H. E. Armstrong expresses the opinion that the Government in failing to deal with the problem comprehensively, and in subsidizing only one firm to the detriment of the others, is producing results which militate against progress, and may render the ultimate recovery of our position impossible. Detailing our "forces" Prof. Armstrong mentions the severely protected Government enterprise (British Dyes Ltd.); one successful, long established British firm, the lineal descendant of Perkin's madder red business (which before the war traded under agreements with German makers); several long-established firms, the first better organized and of greater importance than any other in the kingdom, the second rather efficient, and the third acquired early in the war by a Swiss firm; and finally a British controlled branch of a German works established here a few years ago, whose operations are reported to be interrupted by failure to obtain raw materials. There are also several other firms providing intermediate products. The combined knowledge of these firms is considerable, and what is required, says Professor Armstrong, is an amalgamation of all the interests, a pooling of knowledge, and the allocation of adequate sums of money for research in the general interest and not merely an allocation of £100,000 for the purposes of scientific investigation for the benefit of a single company as at present. "The situation being as it is the elements so disconnected, if not discordant, probably no alleviation can be secured without Government intervention. It is imperative, therefore, that really competent advisers should be called forthwith to propound a scheme of co-operation for immediate execution."

A new department for specialized study and research in coal-tar color chemistry (aniline and alizarine dyes) is being opened by the Governors of the Huddersfield Technical College. The department under the direction of Dr. A. E. Everest (Lecturer in Chemistry at University College, Reading), begins work in September. Professor Green, who has accepted the directorship of the Research Department of Messrs. Levinstein, Ltd., aniline dye makers, Manchester, has been appointed head of a new Dyestuffs Research Department which the Manchester University have decided to start. At Leeds University a comprehensive research and experimental scheme is being formulated also.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Twin City Natural Products company, with a capital of \$150,000 has recently been incorporated to manufacture soap, washing powder, tooth paste and other similar products. The men behind the new corporation are T. D. Sheehan, former state senator, Peter Berglund, and Frank T. Allen.

PEORIA, ILL.—Forest City, a nearby town, is cornering the market for figwort, scrophularia, John Roberts having purchased 15 tons at 1c a pound.

EXPORTATIONS HELP LONDON MARKET

Domestic Consumers Engaged in Stocktaking and Drugs Easier under Light Buying—Chemical Prices Show Fluctuations—Borax and Milk Sugar Higher

LONDON, July 3—There is a general improvement in our drug and chemical markets this week, mainly owing to the increased facilities for exportation, especially to Russia. The stop on those postal parcels which had been hung up for some months in Sweden it would appear from cables received has been at last removed but this route to Russia has not yet been re-opened for fresh parcel post traffic. Archangel still remains closed to ordinary business both by post and shipment by steamer and the only route now possible and just re-opened is that via Canada, Japan and Vladivostok which is being availed of extensively. As is usual at the close of the half year buyers in the home market are prone to defer their purchases until stocktaking is over. Our drug sales on June 29 brought out large supplies and catalogues were unusually long and numerous.

The business put through was limited and doubtless influenced by the said stocktaking now in progress. The outstanding features were as follows: Cape aloes, lower prices will be accepted by private negotiation; annatto seed was dearer; balsam of tolu again easier, cardamoms were neglected only 27 cases selling out of the 489 offered; Japan peppermint oil demethylized sold cheaply "without reserve" and similarly menthol was knocked down at the very low prices of 9s to 9s 10d, both of these articles being distinctly lower. Ipecacuanha, Matto Grosso, sea damaged, sold according to condition at from 9s to 13s, sound being worth 15s. Minas ipecacuanha was retired at 14s and Cartagena sold at the lower level of 10s pr lb. Rhubarb was lower; sennas were easier, Tinnevely green sold at 1s 1½d, medium 10d to 11d, ordinary medium to small yellowish 8½d to 9½d, small 7½d to 8d, and pods 1s 8d. Alexandrian broken leaf 1s 8d. Taking the sale all round for senna prices were 1d to 2d pr lb. cheaper, but Tinnevely pods realized the record price of 1s 8d pr lb. Tonka beans, good frosted Angosturas were held at 3s 6d and Paras sold at 11d.

In the chemical department there have been more fluctuations than usual.

BORAX—Has been advanced by £5 pr ton owing to higher freight rates. Crystals and granulated are held at £33 pr ton, and powder at £34 pr ton.

BORIC ACID—£7 pr ton up; crystals and granulated £55 pr ton; powder, £57 pr ton; "XXX" Preservative is £10 10s dearer at £80 10s pr ton. These prices are for not less than 5 ton lots.

BROMIDES—Dealing in these is somewhat difficult owing to the unsettled condition of the market and hand-to-mouth buying is the order of the day. The following prices obtain: Potassium, 14s pr lb; ammonium, 11s pr lb; sodium, 11s pr lb.

CAMPHOR, REFINED—Following on important business reported last week sellers of Japanese refined now quote 1s 9d pr lb for spot and 1s 9½d c.i.f. for September shipment.

CINCHONA—Sales in Amsterdam on July 13 will comprise 1,143 packages pharmaceutical bark weighing 72,037 kilos. Stock of first-hand Bark in Amsterdam on June 22 was 8,798 packages Gov't bark and 33,911 packages private bark.

COCAINE—Continues an easy market and it is anticipated that some Government action will shortly be taken to restrict its use owing to the many cases of illicit sales being made by private persons amongst troops returning from the Front who have acquired the cocaine habit on the Continent.

MILK SUGAR—Sales are reported at 145s to 150s but this high level is not expected to last in the face of fresh arrivals now taking place.

HEXAMINE—Has been selling at the higher figure of 4s 6d and more is asked in some quarters.

LYCOPODIUM—There has been an arrival of 137 cases direct from Russia.

BILL TO SUSPEND DRAWBACK PAYMENTS

Senator Broussard, to Offer Amendment to General Revenue Bill Ceasing Drawback During War — Chemical and Drug Refund was \$124,838 for 1915.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1916—Following the adoption of his resolution calling the Secretary of the Treasury to speed action upon a resolution previously adopted by the Senate calling upon the Secretary to furnish certain drawback information, Senator Robert F. Broussard, of Louisiana, has announced that he will offer as an amendment to the general revenue bill when the same comes up for consideration in the Senate, that until after the restoration of peace in Europe the payment of all drawback shall cease.

The original Broussard resolution called for the submission of data, as follows:

"1. The amount of money that has been refunded or paid as drawbacks during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, specifying the articles upon which said drawbacks or refunds have been made, and the persons, firms, or corporations to whom such money has been paid.

"2. A statement of the aggregate amount for which applications have been received for such refunds or drawbacks during the current fiscal year to date; the names of those making such applications, and the articles upon which these applications are based.

"3. An estimate of the refunds or drawbacks that will be made during the remainder of the current fiscal year under said provision, together with the names and amounts of articles upon which said estimates are based."

It is generally believed that the Senator has his eyes on the sugar refunds which during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, amounted to \$5,401,173. This was a highly abnormal year, however, for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the drawbacks amounted to \$647,740. The average sugar drawbacks amount to between one and a half to two million dollars. This would amount to a considerable saving to the Government during war times and would be decidedly advantageous to the Southern sugar producers.

Gathering the information asked for involves a considerable amount of labor, as both the Treasury and Commerce Departments are affected. Had Senator Broussard confined his request to sugar alone, the information would have been forthcoming within a very few days.

The drawbacks paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and to be paid during the remainder of the present calendar year will be considerably larger than during preceding fiscal years. There was so paid back during the period ending June 30, 1915, \$7,339,236, and during the year ending June 30, 1914, \$3,165,082. The normal average since 1902 has been about six million dollars. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the drawback paid on chemicals, drugs, and dyes was \$124,838.

The Broussard amendment is to be an added section, Sec. 403, to form a part of that part of the general revenue bill devoted to dyestuffs, and provides "That until six months after the restoration of peace between the present belligerent nations of Europe shall have been officially recognized by the Government of the United States, no part of the customs duties collected upon merchandise or materials imported and used in the manufacture or production of articles in the United States for export shall be refunded as drawback as provided herein." The adoption of this amendment would bring about the amendment of paragraph O, subsection IV, of the existing tariff law, which provides for the granting of drawbacks.

JAPANESE MENTHOL EXPORTS GROW

Exports of menthol from Japan during March totalled 68,847 kin, making a total for the first three months of the year of 150,505 kin. This is nearly 40,000 kin greater than the exports for the corresponding months of last year. Great Britain with 70,195 kin was the heaviest buyer, and the United States with 42,446 kin was second.

Drug and Chemical Markets

VERY LIGHT TRADING IN LONDON

Guaiacol and Phenacetine Reported Higher and Very Scarce—Mercurials Also Advance—Market is Generally Higher, But Very Quiet

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, July 17—Very little business is stirring. Guaiacol carbonate is higher, 110s to 120s per pound being wanted, while phenacetine is 90s to 95s, both of these products being very scarce.

Mercurials have all advanced except bichloride, calomel now being held at 6s 5½d per pound.

Sodium benzoate from toluol in one cwt. quantities has advanced and 22s per pound is wanted. Tartaric acid crystals are scarce and citric acid is quiet.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL PRICES RECEDE

Lack of Speculation and New Supplies Lower Prices on Many Staples—Glycerin and other Munition Chemicals Declining—Infantile Paralysis Affects Formaldehyde.

A general absence of speculative interest, due to small demand and a further accumulation of supplies the result of larger production and arrivals from primary markets has caused the price of many drugs and chemicals to recede. The falling off in export demand is gradually increasing for many commodities, and this condition has had a depressing effect on the market. The natural disinclination to make purchases when values are tending downward is noticeable here. The depression characterizing the market for refined and crude glycerin is somewhat perplexing to local trading interests who declare that the present situation is beyond the possibility of working out on a basis for a reasonable analysis. One factor is the lack of demand, as well as a larger accumulation of supplies. To what extent the production of crude glycerin has been increased by the restriction upon shipments of foreign crude cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. Under ordinary conditions, glycerin is a by-product and the output has been regulated by the treatment of oils, tallow, fats and similar products. Makers of glycerin have announced several reductions during the week under review, and in many quarters still lower prices are looked for.

The slump in chemical operations has been probably most marked in the items which have been in active request for the production of war munitions, for both home and export accounts. The Allies, according to reports, are credited with developing their own chemical supplies on a more practical basis. Among the more important commodities which suffered declines in values under ruling conditions were citric acid, tartaric acid, glycerin, tin and zinc oxides.

Larger arrivals and sales of botanical drugs resulted in price losses on Mexican sarsaparilla, doggrass and elecampane roots, as well as on senna leaves, soap and buckthorn barks, Japan wax, arnica flowers and balsam of tolu. Citrated and alkaloid caffeine suffered a marked decrease in values, while various other articles were lowered under larger stocks and keener selling. This is also true of cream of tartar which is being offered freely at cut prices by second hands. Similar conditions are noted in quinine with sales reported by second hands at lower figures down to 67c @ 68c an ounce.

All varieties of opium were reduced materially by manufacturers, owing to the persistent lack of demand and larger accumulations of stocks.

Essential oils were quiet and lower values on citronella and synthetic wintergreen oil have been established, owing to small sales and more selling pressure.

Advances in prices have been comparatively fewer in number, and were based chiefly on the scarcity of stocks, higher primary markets and the enhanced cost of raw materials. Formaldehyde is higher under a more active demand for supplies for use in combating the infantile paralysis plague.

Pyrogallol acid scored a marked gain of 25c in prices based on scarcity of stocks and higher cost of the raw material. This is also true of acetphenetidin, benzoic acid, Japan camphor, cubeb berries, Angostura tonka beans and other commodities.

Spices closed quiet and featureless, while in seeds and herbs trading has been more active. A large business has been done in celery seed and sage is moving more freely, while hemp seed is higher owing to a further concentration of spot stocks.

Acetphenetidin—The demand is larger and as spot stocks are considerably smaller, values moved upward rapidly. Holders are quoting a marked rise in prices and from \$27 @ \$28 a pound, while small lots brought up to \$29 a pound for immediate delivery.

Acid, Benzoic—A firmer tone is apparent, due to limited supplies and the higher cost of the basic material. Holders views are decidedly stronger and in most quarters offers below \$7 are refused, while some are demanding up to \$7.15 a pound.

Acid, Citric—A further downward course of the market is being witnessed, under a larger production and more aggressive selling by second hands. Sellers lowered quotations to 68c @ 70c a pound, but this failed to attract buyers, who are holding back for lower values.

Acid, Pyrogallol—The feature was a material rise in prices announced by manufacturers. The advance is based on a scarcity of the basic material. Makers are quoting 25c higher to \$3 @ \$3.90 for resublimed and \$2.90 @ \$3.10 a pound for crystals. Spot stocks are smaller and owing to a better inquiry, further gains in values are looked for.

Acid, Tartaric—A slow demand continues and with keener selling by speculative holders prices suffered a further decline. Second hands are offering supplies freely at 73c @ 75c a pound.

Alcin—The spot market has weakened, owing to a continued slow demand and a fair accumulation of stocks. Keener selling competition among holders resulted in outright concessions in prices and offerings were liberal at 7c lower to 80c @ 82c a pound.

Amyl Acetate—Buyers continue to display a general disinclination to operate on a larger scale which resulted in an increase of spot stocks and a downward trend of values. Holders reduced quotations 40c to \$5 @ \$5.25 a gallon.

Arnica Flowers—Buyers continued to show a disinclination to increase their purchases, which led to a larger accumulation of spot stocks and holders urging sales at lower figures. Spot lots of whole have been reduced to 65c @ 70c and to 75c @ 80c a pound for whole and powdered.

Balsam Tolu—A weaker tone dominated the spot market for supplies and prices are quotably lower. Sellers are offering goods more freely at 2c lower, ranging from 37c @ 39c a pound.

Barium Nitrate—The demand has not improved, and this, together with a lower market for the metal, as well as larger supplies, resulted in easier prices. Sellers in most quarters are quoting spot lots at 1c lower, ranging from 14c @ 16c a pound.

Bromides—A reduction in all bromides was announced by manufacturers taking effect Tuesday. The new schedule is \$1 @ \$1.05 a pound for the ammonium, \$1.35 @ \$1.45 for potassium and 80c @ 85c a pound for sodium bromide. The decline is attributed to the much lower cost of the crudes and to competition in the manufacturing trade.

Buckthorn Bark—With a further increase in spot stocks due to light inquiries from buyers, the sentiment among holders was easier. Sellers are quoting lower figures showing 1c decline to 39c @ 40c a pound.

Caffeine—A weaker trend of the market led to a fair decline in quotations. Larger stocks which have been accumulating owing to light inquiries resulted in keener selling by holders. Offerings show a decline of \$2.25 to \$15 for alkaloid and to \$8 a pound for citrated.

Celery Seed—A weaker trend of prices has been noted, owing to lower offerings from Europe, involving new crop supplies for August-September shipment at 16c @ 17c a pound. This created an easier sentiment among local holders of spot lots and offerings were fairly liberal at lower figures ranging from 19c @ 20c a pound.

Camphor—The market is stronger in sympathy with bullish reports from the primary market and limited spot stocks here, together with a good demand. Holders advanced prices 2c to 54c @ 56c a pound for refined Japanese supplies.

Chamomile Flowers—A continued lack of buying interest and holders in many quarters showing more anxiety to urge sales, influenced a weaker market. Sellers reduced quotations on spot lots to 56c @ 65c a pound but this failed to stimulate a larger buying movement.

Cream of Tartar—The continuance of light inquiries and a further increase in spot stocks, influenced a weaker sentiment and makers announced a reduction in prices on crystals and powdered to 40c @ 42c a pound.

Cubeb Berries—Encouraging advices from the primary markets noting small stocks and prices tending upward, served to influence a stronger feeling among holders here. Offerings are limited of spot lots due to meager supplies and holders are asking 1/2c advance to 42 1/2c for ordinary and to 50c for XX supplies.

Cuttlefish Bone—Arrivals have been larger and a general weakness pervaded the spot market. Sellers in most quarters are urging sales and have lowered values to 26c @ 28c a pound for spot lots of Trieste, showing a loss of 4c a pound compared with recent sales.

Doggrass Root—A further dwindling of spot supplies and better inquiries, served to strengthen the market. Holders in most quarters are making limited offerings at higher values, ranging from \$1.50 @ \$1.55 a pound.

Elecampane Root—The demand continues small and with more anxiety by holders to market supplies, which are larger, prices gradually weakened. Sellers are quoting lower figures ranging from 10c @ 10 1/2c a pound.

Formaldehyde—There has been a further renewal of the demand stimulated by the larger movement of supplies for use in combating the infantile paralysis plague. Prices are stronger and sellers raised their prices to 14c @ 15c a pound.

Galbanum—A firmer primary market incited a stronger sentiment among holders. Offerings were raised 10c to 75c @ 85c a pound, at which figures a fair business was done.

Glycerin—The weakness of the market has not subsided and lower prices have been established. The lack of demand and the uncertainty as to the future course of values, due to a marked check upon requirements for the manufacture of war materials, is stimulating a larger selling pressure on the part of holders of crude and dynamite supplies. Leading interests declare that the present situation is such as to be beyond a possibility of working out a reasonable analysis for the present depression. Leading Eastern refiners announced a reduction in prices to 47c a pound for C.P. supplies in drums and 48c in cans, while dynamite was lowered to 45c a pound. Toward the close of the market Western refiners lowered quotations to 43c for C.P. in drums and to 31c for saponification and to 27 1/2c a pound for soap lye. Sales of dynamite glycerin were reported at 40c a pound.

Gum, Arabic—A weaker tone pervades the spot market which is attributed to further large arrivals. Slow inquiries and some selling pressure by leading holders culminated in lower values, with offerings at 15 1/2c @ 17c a pound for amber sorts.

Gum Olibanum—A further increase in spot stocks and easier reports from markets abroad, coupled with a small buying movement, led to a lower level of prices on spot supplies of tears. Sellers lowered quotations 2c to 11c @ 12c a pound.

Liquid Storax—A curtailment in the production, and a fair demand that held stocks within narrow compass, created a stronger and higher market. Offerings are limited and in most quarters, sellers refuse to book orders under \$1, while some are asking up to \$1.05 a pound, showing a net gain for the week of 10c a pound.

Menthol—The easier trend of primary markets abroad and a fair accumulation of stocks here together with a moderate demand, influenced a downward movement of values. Holders are offering spot lots at 10c lower to \$2.75 a pound.

Napthalene—A weaker tone dominates the market for spot supplies of both flake and balls, based on a further increase in stocks and liberal offerings by leading holders.

Sellers lowered prices about 1/2c to 10c @ 11c a pound, but sales continued light.

Oil of Citronella—Less favorable reports from the primary markets and larger arrivals here coupled with a slow inquiry, led to a weaker and lower market. Offerings are decidedly larger at concessions in prices, showing 1c decline under recent transactions. Holders are quoting 53c @ 55c a pound for Ceylon supplies in drums.

Oil of Wintergreen—Buyers continue to hold aloof and with fair stocks held by speculators which were offered more freely at concessions, lower prices on synthetic oil have been established. Second hands reduced quotations to \$2.10 @ \$2.15 a pound.

Opium—Notwithstanding the recent decline in prices by importers, consumers continue to manifest little interest, and a general quiet dominates the market. Holders failed to realize a renewal of an active demand and a probable restriction in a further accumulation of stocks. Powdered and granulated are being offered at \$12.25 while supplies of druggists' quality of Turkish are held at \$11.25 a pound.

Orris Root—The small supply of Verona root and a firmer primary market, tended to stiffen holder's views on prices. Spot lots are being held at 1/2c higher to 11c @ 12c a pound. Owing to a prospective increase in the demand, some holders are holding supplies for higher values. Florentine prices closed firmer at 12c @ 13c a pound.

Quinine—Prices are being firmly held by domestic makers on the former bulk basis of 75c an ounce for 100 ounce tins, and are only supplying their regular customers. Speculative holders have lowered prices down to 67c @ 68c an ounce, while scattered sales have been reported as low as 60c. The contract for sales which was to be closed for account of the United States Government has still failed to materialize.

Senna Leaves—Prices of both Alexandria whole and Tinnevely leaves have weakened under free offerings and little inclination by buyers to operate in larger lots. Holders reduced quotations 15c to 60c @ 65c for Alexandria, whole and 1c to 26c @ 30c a pound for Tinnevely. The lowering of values, however failed to increase buying orders, as buyers generally are still adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy in making purchases.

Sesame Oil—A fair increase in spot stocks augmented by recent arrivals and light inquiries resulted in some selling pressure by holders at lower values. Offerings of spot involved fair lines at 5c reduction to \$1.35 @ \$1.45 a gallon.

Sodium Benzoate—The market is a shade firmer, owing to less selling pressure by leading makers. Several leading manufacturers raised prices to \$6 @ \$6.50, but some makers continue to offer supplies at \$5.85 @ \$5.95 a pound.

Tin Oxide—The further decline in values of tin and more liberal offerings, resulted in a weaker and lower market for spot lots. Holders are offering parcels at 1c lower to 44c @ 46c a pound.

Tonka Beans—Recent fair sales which made reduced spot stocks and more encouraging reports from primary sources, served to influence an upward trend of the market for Angostura supplies. Holders advanced values 2c to 82c @ 85c a pound and buyers found it difficult to make purchases below 82c a pound.

Wax—The market for Japan wax is easier under fair stocks and easier reports from the primary market. Holders are offering spot lots at lower figures, ranging from 14 1/2c @ 15c a pound.

Zinc Oxide—A further decline in prices for the metal, resulted in a corresponding decrease in values for the oxide. Makers are offering spot lots at 2 1/2c lower to 12 1/2c @ 14c a pound.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Officials of the Hydraulic Press Company of Mt. Gilead, report the great increase in the foreign business of the company. A press is now on its way to China, where it will be used for baling licorice root. Another is on its way to Africa, and still another is going to Argentine, where it will be used in pressing juice out of beef.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICES ARE SEEKING NEW LOW LEVEL

Heavy Chemical Market is Dull and There is a General Decline in Prices in Some Cases Below Manufacturers Contracts

Heavy industrial chemicals were uninterestingly dull insofar as trading was concerned, and prices were making rapid progress towards the establishment of a new record, the antithesis of the high level attained last winter through the speculators' invasion of the market, yet attributable to the influence of the same element.

The feature of the declines was the sudden break in sodium bichromate values. The losses sustained amounted to fully 20 per cent and were spread practically over the week end. Dealers everywhere were seeking an explanation of this unexpected phenomenon which brought values below present contract prices of the manufacturers. Some credit the decline to a desire on the part of overstocked speculators to liquidate, inspired by the rumors of an attempted separate peace for Turkey. Such an occurrence, they reason, would release quantities of chrome ore and relieve the stringent conditions now affecting the domestic market.

Whatever the conditions affecting the bichromate, and other chemicals as well, the market was very like that of recent preceding weeks. The general trend was again downward. Some chemicals were losers, others were easy and inclined to meet a firm bid with concessions if necessary, and some maintained a steady appearance throughout. A redeeming feature of the week was the enormous volume of the exports. Most of the items, no doubt, went forward under contract, and will not immediately relieve the congestion of spot stocks on sale. The movement, however, is decidedly beneficial to manufacturers, and ultimately, will benefit the spot market.

Acids—No demands of consequence kept prices on the lower levels noted last week. Some of the manufacturers' agents continue to quote at the figures listed below but intimate that firm quantity bids shading those prices will find them receptive. Others are outright in their quotations of a $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound reduction on all degrees of muriatic and nitric acids. Sulphuric acid has been neglected and quotations have a wide range considering the low prices. Hydrofluoric acid continues strong. Manufacturers have little spot to offer and dealers are asking premiums. Muriatic acid $2\frac{1}{2}$ c @ $2\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for 18 degrees; $2\frac{3}{4}$ c @ 3c for 20 degrees and 3c @ $3\frac{1}{4}$ c for 22 degrees. On contracts for 18 and 20 degrees, delivery of two or more cars a month $2\frac{3}{8}$ c @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c is quoted. Nitric acid, 36 degrees is offered at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 7c; 38 degrees, at 7c @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; 40 degrees, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 8c a pound; 42 degrees, at 8c @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Sulphuric acid is held at $1\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 2c a pound for 60 degrees and 2c @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for 66 degrees. Contracts for 66 degrees 93 per cent are offered at \$30.00 a ton, and for 96 per cent \$35.00 a ton.

Alums—No changes were noted in quotations. Chrome alum is quoted up to 45c a pound with some sellers asking 43c. Potassium alums are $6\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 7c a pound in the market while some manufacturers' quotations are 2c higher. Ammonium alum is easy at 4c @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for ground and lump. Aluminum sulphate ranges from $3\frac{1}{2}$ c @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for low grade to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for high grade.

Bleaching Powder—Some sellers were said to be offering car load lots at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, and less than car lots at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound in domestic drums. Export drums were quoted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 7c a pound. Manufacturers are holding spot prices at almost double these figures, but are continuing contracts at former quotations of $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for a year.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers are in a sold-up condition and their prices of \$14.85 a ton f.o.b. New York for the solid and \$18.85 a ton for the granulated are nominal. In less than car lots $1\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound is quoted for the solid and $1\frac{1}{2}$ c @ $1\frac{3}{4}$ c for the granulated. Second hand dealers' prices are about $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound higher.

Copper Sulphate—Comparatively few sales were made on business and these ranged around 9c @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the large crystals. Under 9c was done for small crystals. Large producers as a rule are asking 10c a pound in car lots and $10\frac{1}{4}$ c in less.

Potassium Bichromate—Prices varied considerably with second hands underquoting manufacturers though little business was reported turned. Second hands were said to be offering at 37c @ 38c a pound as against first hand prices of 47c @ 48c a pound for spot and forward deliveries.

Potash, Caustic—There was practically no call for the caustic and prices remained easy at last quotations of 83c a pound for 88-92 per cent in second hands, and 90c from manufacturers. The 70-75 per cent was quoted as low as 55c a pound. Stocks of German 88-92 per cent are very low and quotations at \$1 a pound are nominal.

Potassium Chlorate—Manufacturers' prices for the chlorate are 70c a pound for shipment while values in second hands have been reduced to 46c a pound for spot. Business in article is reported as being on a very small scale.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow prussiate prices were dropped by some dealers to 90c a pound. The freer offerings of this salt at the recent lower values is acting directly on red prussiate prices. Manufacturers are now asking \$4.75 a pound for the red without the former combination sale restrictions. Outside holders are said to be cutting to \$3 a pound.

Saltpetre—Leading producers are quoting saltpetre at 27c @ 28c a pound. The small demand at the present for this article makes it unattractive to the speculators and manufacturers are now dominating the market, and prices seem firm as listed.

Soda Ash—The demand for soda ash was fair, and while stocks of the light were of good size, prices seemed firm at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. August shipment was offered at $\frac{1}{2}$ c less by some second hand dealers. The dense was also firm at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for spot, holders as a rule refusing bids at less. Contracts for next year were made on a basis of 48 per cent at $1\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Sodium Bichromate—An unexpected weakness developed in sodium bichromate values almost overnight, and offers, apparently from outside sources, were had as low as 22c a pound. This is 3c below the best contract offer heard. Free offerings were said to have been made at 24c @ 25c a pound. Manufacturers are not in accord with these prices, and some are asking 27c @ 28c a pound for deliveries over the balance of the year, others are higher.

Soda, Caustic—Sales by second hands were again reported at 4c a pound, and several instances were observed where these dealers were willing to accept $3\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound. Manufacturers were firm with prices ranging up to 6c @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for spot and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound on yearly contracts basis of 60 per cent.

Sodium Prussiate—The market is still quiet and spot prices were easy at 80c @ 85c a pound, while some dealers were again low at 76c a pound.

DOMINICAN RULING ON MEDICINAL IMPORTS

The law governing the importation of pharmaceutical products into the Dominican Republic, which it appears has only recently been enforced, requires that all specifics shall be registered by the Superior Council of the Medical Board, the registration fee being \$20 for preparations not patented and \$10 for patent medicines. According to a report from American Minister William W. Russell, Santo Domingo, dated March 27, 1916, the Medical Board has now agreed to consider preparations guaranteed by the United States Food and Drugs Law of June 30, 1906, as patented, and such products will be registered upon the payment of the minimum fee. Simple medicinal products, not compounds, are not subject to the provisions of the Dominican registration law.

CAPITAL INCREASES

Phenol Products Company, Inc., New York, \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

CONTINUED QUIETNESS IN DYE MARKET

Very Little Buying Expected till Manufacturing Season Opens—Slight Change in Quoted Prices, But All are Said to be Capable of Shading

Trading in dyestuffs during the week was comparatively small, though some of the old established firms report a fair business considering the season. To them the outlook for an early buying movement is not very optimistic. They anticipate no increase until the manufacturing season is well advanced.

Several times lately the remark has been heard that consumers were still in possession of moderate sized stocks of those colors which may now be depended upon for a steady supply. This includes most all of the vegetable dyestuffs and those anilines that were made in this country even in the days of competition, and dealers reason that consumers will not care to replenish such stocks until they have been well encroached upon. New colors, or the popular aniline shades no longer obtainable through the regular channels, would have the first call could they be procured at anywhere near reasonable values. It is generally understood that almost any color is obtainable at a price. There is no outward evidence as yet, of any effect on the market produced by the arrival of the aniline dyes on the Deutschland, nor has any information been given out as to the specific colors and their quantities contained in the cargo. There was a rumor current Tuesday of a controversy over the values at which the dyes were dutiable for admission into this country, but this could not be confirmed at the offices of supposed consignees.

There were very few outright price changes during the week though nearly every price quoted could have been, and still can be, shaded. The prolonged quiet season is proving exceedingly irksome to the newcomers in the dyestuffs market, who, until now, have experienced only the flood tide of prosperity. In an effort to create an immediate outlet concessions are offered, but the market affords few buyers. Some of the bulkier materials like divi-divi, sumac and turmeric were reduced, and logwood too was a little easier, but former quotations were maintained on the great majority of the items except for the inclination of some sellers to shade. Further losses were recorded in the chemical mordants which are outlined under heavy chemicals. Some of the important dyestuffs follow in detail:

Aniline Oil—Spot selling is about the same as last reported, viz: 40c to 45c a pound, and contracts on the same basis. Manufacturers with contract orders about to expire are not booking extensively at these prices, but are waiting rather for renewal figures on contracts for their own crudes before submitting quotations. Quotations at 62c a pound are still heard for aniline salts.

Albumen—Some dealers are still asking top prices of 76c a pound for spot egg albumen. To arrive, 60c to 70c a pound is quoted. Blood albumen continues fairly firm at 35c a pound for spot.

Archill Extract—A few sales were made during the week at 40c a pound from a certain lot that has been held in store for sometime. A price 5c higher comes nearer representing the market.

Cochineal—Black and gray bugs are said to be easy at 75c @ 80c a pound. Considerable stocks of cochineal are held by outside dealers, who, it was intimated, would entertain a firm bid at something less than the prices quoted.

Cutch—For several weeks cutch of quality has been firm at from 12c to 15c a pound notwithstanding a lack of interest in that article. Cheaper grades may be had at 10c a pound. Large dealers have not lost confidence in their judgment for an increasing demand as the season advances.

Divi-Divi—Sales were made during the week at \$50 a ton on spot. The views of different sellers are represented in the range from \$48 to \$55 a ton. Weekly arrivals continue to be noted.

Gambier—All grades were in the easy position last stated. Quotations in some quarters are 7½c a pound

for shipment, 8½c @ 9c to arrive and 11c for spot. Cubes No. 1 are held at 18½c a pound for spot, and No. 2 at 16c a pound spot and about 2c a pound less to arrive.

Indigo—The different grades seem firm at the prevailing quotations of \$3.20 @ \$3.70 a pound for Bengal, \$2.42 @ \$2.75 for Guatemala, \$2.40 @ \$2.80 for Kurpahs and \$1 @ \$1.40 for Madras. Odd lots of synthetic, German make, are now and then offered at prices from \$1.50 a pound up.

Logwood—There were no marked declines during the week and \$45 a ton still seems to be the low quotation. Arrivals during the week amounted to over 6,000 tons. Logwood chips are quoted at 6c @ 8c a pound for spot and 5½c a pound for shipment beginning July. Extract quotations are also about the same as last week ranging from 60c to 65c a pound for the solid, 30c to 40c for the 51 degree on contract and 35c to 45c a pound for spot. Hematine quotations average about 40c a pound for the extract and 85c a pound for the crystals and a steady export demand is reported for the latter.

Nigrosin—The product of a new factory is said to have been sent to the market during the week for testing on which quotations will be forthcoming later. Spirit soluble is being offered at \$1.35 @ \$1.45 a pound and water soluble at \$1.50 @ \$1.70 a pound.

Soluble Blue—A reduction was noted, quotations now being in the neighborhood of \$2 @ \$2.25 a pound. Production has been increased and the demand for the present is small.

Sumac—Values on Sicily were a little lower spot having been offered at \$68 @ \$70 a ton and to arrive at \$65 a ton. Virginia ranges from \$40 to \$45 a ton depending on tannin content. Sumac extract is held at 7½c @ 9c a pound by some dealers, and was said to have been shaded slightly by others.

Turmeric—Prices were slightly under former quotations in a rather quiet market. Aleppey was offered at 9½c to arrive and 9½c for spot, Madras at 8½c for spot and near arrival and China at 7¼ for spot and to arrive. The different grades powdered are 1½c @ 2c a pound higher.

HOLLAND TO GET MORE GERMAN DYES

The Dutch minister at Berlin has recently arranged with the German Government to supply a greater amount of dyestuffs for the Dutch industries. During the past year Germany has permitted the export of dyestuffs for consumption in the Netherlands only to the extent of 75 per cent of the normal consumption of each factory in the year 1913. The present arrangements allow 120 per cent, which is not more than is strictly necessary for the existing textile industries, especially in view of the large demand for army uniforms.

DYE INDUSTRY NEEDS PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 8)

foreign dyemakers and there is every reason to believe that they have not yet entirely overcome that habit. The Kitchen Bill is the Hill Bill pared down, cut down, and ham-strung solely in the interest of dye users; such quibbling, haggling and cheese-paring do not square with common sense nor sincerity, nor with fair-dealing toward the dye makers who will have to carry the load. Even if, in years to come, the Hill Bill should allow the existence of "tariff robbers" we can cross that bridge when we get to it: The first thing to do is to get this industry; we can then take care of "tariff-robbers" if and when there are any, if we want to.

In summary then, the coal tar dye industry of the present has grown from obscure beginnings of little real world-wide promise to an industry that is of very wide ramifications in almost every phase of national and international commerce and industry; experience in the past has shown that in order to get a foothold and develop in this country it must be aided substantially; we have had only an assembling industry; at present we have made great progress, much of which will remain with us no matter if the present tariff be changed or not, but it will be in essence an assembling industry still. The future of the coal tar chemical and allied industries is brighter and fuller of promise than ever; its future in this country lies in our own hands, to make or to mar. Which will we do?"

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.lb. | .65 | — | .85 |
| Acetone | .40 | — | .41 |
| Acetophenetidin | 27.00 | — | 28.00 |
| Aconitine, 1/4 oz.ea. | — | — | 1.60 |
| Agar Agar | .48 | — | .58 |
| Alcohol 188 proof | 2.64 | — | 2.66 |
| 190 proof, U.S.P.gal. | 2.66 | — | 2.68 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.gal. | 2.68 | — | 2.70 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | .54 | — | .56 |
| 188 proof | .55 | — | .57 |
| Wood, ref., 95 p.c.gal. | .68 | — | .70 |
| Purified | 1.00 | — | 1.04 |
| Aldehyde, com.lb. | .65 | — | .69 |
| Almonds, bitter | .28 | — | .29 |
| Sweet | .25 | — | .30 |
| Meal | .28 | — | .30 |
| Aloin | .80 | — | .85 |
| Aluminum Acetate | .95 | — | 1.00 |
| Metallic | 1.62 | — | 1.65 |
| Sulphate, C.P.lb. | .27 | — | .32 |
| Ambergris, black | 12.00 | — | 14.75 |
| Grey | 22.50 | — | 28.00 |
| Ammonium Acetate, cryst.lb. | .63 | — | .68 |
| Benzoate | 5.20 | — | 5.70 |
| Bichromate, C.P.lb. | 1.15 | — | 1.25 |
| Bromide | 1.00 | — | 1.05 |
| Carb. Dom.lb. | .09 1/2 | — | .10 1/2 |
| Resub., Cubes | .28 | — | .32 |
| Fluoride | .47 | — | .52 |
| Hypophosphite | — | — | 1.85 |
| Iodide, U.S.P.lb. | 4.15 | — | 4.20 |
| Molybdate | — | — | 5.50 |
| Muriate, C.P.lb. | .19 | — | .19 1/2 |
| Nitrate, Cryst.lb. | .28 | — | .30 |
| Gran.lb. | .28 | — | .30 |
| Oxalate | .85 | — | .95 |
| Persulphate | .90 | — | 1.00 |
| Phosphate (Dibasic) | .55 | — | .60 |
| Salicylate | 3.25 | — | 3.50 |
| Sulphate | .05 | — | .12 |
| Amyl Acetate | 5.00 | — | 5.25 |
| Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)lb. | .15 | — | .20 |
| Needle powder | .25 | — | .26 |
| Sulphate, 16/17 per cent | — | — | .49 |
| Free sulphur | .48 | — | .72 |
| Crimson | .72 | — | .76 |
| Antipyrine, bulk | 30.00 | — | 32.00 |
| Area Nuts | .08 | — | .09 1/2 |
| Powdered | .12 | — | .15 |
| Argols | .17 | — | .19 |
| Arrowroot, Bermuda | .50 | — | .55 |
| St. Vincent, bbls.lb. | .07 | — | .07 1/2 |
| Arsenic, red | .55 | — | .60 |
| White | .06 1/4 | — | .06 1/2 |
| Atropine, Alk.oz. | 60.00 | — | 65.00 |
| Sulphate | 55.00 | — | 60.00 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | .22 | — | .25 |
| Barium Carb., prec.lb. | .15 | — | .25 |
| Caustic Hydrate, C.P.lb. | — | — | .30 |
| Chlorate | — | — | .14 |
| Nitrate | .14 | — | .15 |
| Peroxide | .30 | — | .35 |
| Bay Rum, Porto Ricogal. | 1.80 | — | 1.90 |
| St. Thomas | 2.90 | — | 3.00 |
| Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)lb. | — | — | .23 |
| Benzene, steel bbls.gal. | — | — | .26 |
| Wood bbls.gal. | — | — | .80 |
| Benzol, pure white | .75 | — | .76 |
| 90 per cent.gal. | 2.70 | — | 2.90 |
| Benzonaphthol | 1.85 | — | 1.95 |
| Berberine Sulphate | 1.28 | — | 1.35 |
| Beta Naphthol | — | — | 1.30 |
| Bismuth, Citrate | — | — | 3.90 |
| Salicylate | — | — | 3.75 |
| 65 p.c.lb. | — | — | 3.40 |
| Subcarbonate | — | — | 5.25 |
| Subiodide | — | — | 5.90 |
| Tannate | — | — | 5.90 |
| Subcarbonate | 3.40 | — | 3.45 |
| Subgallate | 3.00 | — | 3.05 |
| Subnitrate | 3.10 | — | 3.15 |
| Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.) | .08 | — | .08 1/2 |
| Borax, in bbls.lb. | .03 1/2 | — | .06 |
| Bordeaux, Mixture-paste | .07 | — | .09 |
| Powdered, bbls.lb. | — | — | 2.50 |
| Bromine, bulk, technical | — | — | 2.60 |
| U. S. P.lb. | .04 1/4 | — | .05 |
| Burgundy, Pitch | .20 | — | .25 |
| Imported | — | — | 4.25 |
| Cadmium Bromide | — | — | 5.25 |
| Iodide | — | — | 1.90 |
| Metal sticks | — | — | 10.70 |
| Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.lb. | 8.00 | — | 8.25 |
| Bromide | 17.50 | — | 17.55 |
| Citrate | 18.80 | — | 18.85 |
| Phosphate | 1.70 | — | 1.75 |
| Calcium Glycero-phosphate | .76 | — | .78 |
| Hypophosphite | .30 | — | .35 |
| Phosphate, Precip.lb. | — | — | 1.48 |
| Sulphocarbonate | .52 | — | .52 1/2 |
| Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk. lb. | .53 | — | .53 1/2 |
| Squares of 4 ounces.lb. | 54 1/2 | — | .55 |
| 16's in 1 lb. carton.lb. | .55 | — | .55 1/2 |
| 24's in 1 lb. cartons.lb. | .52 1/2 | — | .53 |
| 32's in 1 lb. cartons.lb. | .54 | — | .56 |
| Cases of 100 blocks.lb. | 3.65 | — | 3.75 |
| Japan, refined, 3/4 lb. slabs. lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.05 |
| Monobromated | 1.25 | — | 1.35 |
| Cantharides, Chinese | 10.00 | — | 10.50 |
| Powdered | 10.00 | — | 10.25 |
| Russian | .45 | — | .50 |
| Powdered | .07 | — | .08 |
| Caramel | 10.00 | — | 10.25 |
| Carbon Dioxide | .55 | — | .58 |
| Bisulphide | .04 1/4 | — | .05 1/4 |
| Castoreum | .03 1/2 | — | .05 |
| Cerium Oxalate | 1.36 | — | 2.05 |
| Chalk, prec. light, English.lb. | .04 | — | .05 |
| Heavy | .03 1/2 | — | .05 |
| Chloral Hydrate | .04 | — | .05 |
| Charcoal Willow, pow'd | .03 1/2 | — | .05 |
| Wood, pow'd.lb. | .15 | — | .24 |
| Chlorine liquid | .59 | — | .62 |
| Chloroform | 6.25 | — | 6.45 |
| Chrysarobin | 1.07 | — | 1.15 |
| Cinchonidine, Alk.oz. | Nominal | — | Nominal |
| Salicylate | Nominal | — | Nominal |
| Cinchonine, Alk.oz. | .20 | — | .29 |
| Salicylate | .15 | — | .23 |
| Sulphate | 1.95 | — | 2.05 |
| Cinnabar | 2.00 | — | 2.20 |
| Civet | .42 | — | .46 |
| Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison) lb. | .82 | — | .95 |
| Oleate | 4.25 | — | 4.50 |
| Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz. | 39 | — | 40 |
| Oleate, pow'd (20%) | 42 | — | 43 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | 43 | — | 44 |
| Cases, fingers | 8.50 | — | 8.60 |
| Boxes | 6.35 | — | 8.40 |
| Codeine, alkaloid, bulk | 6.55 | — | 8.60 |
| Ounces | 6.35 | — | 6.55 |
| Eighths | 6.75 | — | 6.95 |
| Phosphate | .33 | — | .37 |
| Sulphate | .39 | — | .44 |
| Colocynth, Trieste, whole | .22 | — | .25 |
| Flexible, U.S.P.lb. | .27 | — | .29 |
| Colocynth, Trieste, whole | .60 | — | .65 |
| Powdered, whole | .55 | — | .60 |
| Pulp, U.S.P.lb. | .10 | — | .11 |
| Spanish Apples | 1.30 | — | 1.45 |
| Copper Chloride, pure cryst.lb. | .26 | — | .28 |
| Sulphate | .12 | — | .13 |
| Oleate, pow'd (20%) | .08 | — | .09 1/2 |
| Cotton Soluble | 3.40 | — | 3.50 |
| Coumarin, refined | 2.60 | — | 2.70 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst.lb. | .25 | — | .26 |
| Powdered, 99 p.c.lb. | .80 | — | .84 |
| Cresote, Beechwood | 3.70 | — | 3.75 |
| Cresote carbonate | — | — | 1.45 |
| Cresol, U.S.P.gal. | .26 | — | .28 |
| Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste.lb. | .65 | — | .71 |
| Jewelers large | .52 | — | .53 |
| Small | .26 | — | .28 |
| French | .12 | — | .13 |
| Dextrin, imported, Potato.lb. | .08 | — | .09 1/2 |
| Domestic Potato | 3.40 | — | 3.50 |
| Corn, bgs.lb. | 2.60 | — | 2.70 |
| Dover's Powder | .25 | — | .26 |
| Dragons Blood Mass.lb. | .80 | — | .84 |
| Reeds | 3.70 | — | 3.75 |
| Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial.ea. | — | — | .76 |
| Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) | .75 | — | .79 |
| Ergot, Russian | .15 | — | .20 |
| Spanish | .22 | — | .27 |
| Ether, U.S.P., 1900 | .18 | — | .26 |
| U.S.P. 1880 | .90 | — | 1.00 |
| Walnut | .14 | — | .15 |
| Eucalyptol | .80 | — | 1.05 |
| Formaldehyde | .85 | — | .90 |
| Fuller's Earth, powd.100 lbs. | 2.47 | — | 2.53 |
| Gelatin, silver | .43 1/4 | — | .44 |
| Gold | — | — | .48 |
| Glucose | .48 | — | .48 1/2 |
| Glycerin, C. P., bulk | .40 | — | .42 |
| Drums and bbls. added.lb. | .31 | — | .33 1/2 |
| C.P. in cans | .27 1/2 | — | .29 1/2 |
| Dynamite, drums included.lb. | 3.45 | — | 3.70 |
| Saponification, loose | — | — | 2.00 |
| Soap, Lye, loose | — | — | 13.75 |
| Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated | 1.55 | — | 1.80 |
| Goa Powder | 1.10 | — | 1.15 |
| Grains of Paradise | .18 | — | .20 |
| Guaiacol, liquid | 2.55 | — | 2.60 |
| Carbonate | .80 | — | .85 |
| Salicylate | .25 | — | .27 |
| Guarana | .19 | — | .20 |
| Gun Cotton | 6.50 | — | 18.00 |
| Harlem Oil | 5.00 | — | 5.25 |
| Hexamethylenamine | — | — | 4.25 |
| Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime.lb. | 1.60 | — | 1.70 |
| Pacific Coast, 1915, prime.lb. | .17 | — | .22 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide | .18 | — | .22 |
| Hydroquinone | 5.60 | — | 6.10 |
| Ichthyol | 1.75 | — | 1.80 |
| Iodine, Resublimed | .02 | — | .03 |
| Iodoform, Powdered | .18 1/2 | — | .20 |
| Crystals | .85 | — | .95 |
| Iron Hypophosphite | 1.00 | — | 1.35 |
| Perchloride | .45 | — | .50 |
| Sulphate | .55 | — | .60 |
| Isinglass, American | .375 | — | 4.00 |
| Russian | .18 | — | .19 |
| Kamaia, U.S.P.lb. | .29 | — | .49 |
| Kaolin | 8.00 | — | 8.25 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indian.lb. | .97 | — | .98 |
| Lanolin, hydrous | 4.00 | — | 4.50 |
| Anhydrous | 2.25 | — | 2.40 |
| Lead Carbonate, med.lb. | 1.70 | — | 1.95 |
| Chloride | 3.55 | — | 3.70 |
| Iodide | .19 | — | .21 |
| Licorice, mass, Syrian | 4.40 | — | 4.50 |
| Stick, bdls., Corigliano | 1.65 | — | 1.75 |
| Lithium Benzoate | 1.65 | — | 1.70 |
| Carbonate | Nominal | — | Nominal |
| Salicylate | 2.50 | — | 3.00 |
| London Purple | 1.60 | — | 1.75 |
| Lupulin, U.S.P.lb. | .70 | — | .75 |
| Regular | .45 | — | .48 |
| Lycopodium | 1.25 | — | 1.30 |
| Magnesium Carbonate, cs.lb. | .80 | — | .85 |
| Glycero-phosphate | .37 | — | .39 |
| Hypophosphite | 2.75 | — | 2.80 |
| Peroxide | 4.75 | — | 4.85 |
| Salicylate | 83.00 | — | 84.00 |
| Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.100 lbs. | 1.18 | — | 1.20 |
| Manganese Glycero-phos.lb. | .40 | — | .410 |
| Hypophosphite | .40 | — | .410 |
| Peroxide | .40 | — | .420 |
| Sulphate | .58 | — | .60 |
| Manna, large flake | .61 | — | .63 |
| Small flake | .80 | — | .85 |
| Sorts | .27 | — | .280 |
| Menthol, Japanese | .475 | — | .485 |
| Recryst.lb. | — | — | .830 |
| Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.ea. | 1.18 | — | 1.20 |
| Bisulphate | .410 | — | .420 |
| Iodide, green | .58 | — | .60 |
| Red | .61 | — | .63 |
| Yellow | .83 | — | .85 |
| Blue Mass | 1.28 | — | 1.36 |
| Powdered | 1.23 | — | 1.28 |
| Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.lb. | 1.49 | — | 1.59 |
| 50 p.c.lb. | 1.59 | — | 1.64 |
| Calomel, American | 14.75 | — | 15.00 |
| Corrosive Sublimite cryst.lb. | — | — | .14 |
| Powder | .31 | — | .32 |
| Red Precipitate | — | — | .14 |
| Powder | — | — | .14 |
| White Precipitate | — | — | .14 |
| Powder | — | — | .14 |
| Methylene Blue | — | — | .14 |
| Milk, powdered | — | — | .14 |
| Mirbane Oil, drums | — | — | .14 |

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|---|---------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....oz. | 5.35 | — 5.50 | Sodium, Acetate.....lb. | .11 1/4 | — .12 | Cinnamic.....lb. | 4.90 | — 6.20 |
| 1-oz. vials.....oz. | 5.55 | — 5.60 | Cacodylate.....oz. | 1.95 | — 2.10 | Chrysophanic.....lb. | 6.20 | — 6.30 |
| 1/4-oz. vials, 2 1/4-oz. boxes.....oz. | 5.75 | — 5.80 | Citrate.....lb. | .64 | — .65 | Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb. | — | — .67 |
| 1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....oz. | 5.80 | — 5.85 | Benzoate, granulated.....lb. | 5.85 | — 6.50 | Powder.....lb. | — | — .67 1/2 |
| Diacetyl hydrochloride.....lb. | 6.70 | — 7.30 | Bicarb, English.....lb. | .03 1/4 | — .04 | Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....gal. | .75 | — 1.20 |
| Moss, Iceland.....lb. | .10 | — .11 | Amer., f.o.b. works.....lb. | .02 | — .03 | Chromic, 85 per cent.....lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Irish.....lb. | .08 | — .14 | Bromide.....lb. | .80 | — .85 | German.....lb. | — | — |
| Musk, pods, Cab.....oz. | 8.05 | — 8.50 | Glycerophosphate crystals.....lb. | 2.55 | — 2.60 | Formic, Conc.....lb. | .70 | — 1.00 |
| Tonquin.....oz. | 13.05 | — 15.00 | Hypophosphite.....lb. | .81 | — .85 | Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb. | 1.25 | — 1.26 |
| Grain, Cab.....lb. | 12.00 | — 12.10 | Iodide.....lb. | 3.50 | — 3.55 | Glycerophosphoric.....lb. | 3.45 | — 5.00 |
| Tonquin.....lb. | 16.00 | — 19.05 | Nitrate, technical.....100 lbs. | — | — 3.80 | Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150.....oz. | .22 | — .30 |
| Druggists.....lb. | 16.00 | — 16.50 | U. S. P.....lb. | — | — .04 1/2 | Hydrobromic, Conc.....lb. | — | — 2.45 |
| Synthetic.....lb. | 8.50 | — 9.10 | Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb. | .05 | — .06 | Dilute.....lb. | .87 | — 1.00 |
| Naphthalene, flake.....lb. | .10 | — .10 1/2 | Recrystallized.....lb. | .09 | — .12 | Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.....lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Balls.....lb. | .10 | — .11 1/2 | Dried.....lb. | .20 | — .28 | Hypophosphorous, 50%.....lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....lb. | .18 | — .19 | Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb. | .05 | — .05 1/2 | U.S.P., 10%.....lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Sulphate.....lb. | .22 | — .23 | Salicylate.....lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 | Lactic, U.S.P.....lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Nux Vomica, whole.....lb. | .07 | — .07 3/4 | Sulphate, U. S. P. (Glauber Salts).....lb. | .06 | — .07 | Molybdc, C.P.....lb. | 6.90 | — 7.40 |
| Powdered.....lb. | .11 | — .13 | Tungstate.....lb. | — | — .50 | Muriatic, C.P.....lb. | .05 1/2 | — .06 1/2 |
| Opium, cases.....lb. | — | — 11.25 | Spermacet.....lb. | .23 1/4 | — .26 | Nitric, C.P.....lb. | .06 1/2 | — .07 |
| Jobbing lots.....lb. | — | — 11.30 | Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.....lb. | .48 | — .52 | Nitro Muriatic.....lb. | .17 1/2 | — .20 |
| Granular.....lb. | — | — 12.25 | Aromatic, U.S.P.....lb. | .46 | — .50 | Oleic, purified.....lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Powdered, U.S.P.....oz. | — | — 1.35 | Ether Comp.....lb. | 1.65 | — 1.65 | Oxalic, Cryst, casks.....lb. | .70 | — .72 |
| Orthoform.....oz. | — | — 1.50 | Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.....lb. | .47 | — .48 | Palmitic, Tech.....lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.....lb. | 3.30 | — 3.50 | Starch, Corn, Pearl.....lb. | 2.35 | — 2.38 | Picric, kegs.....lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Papain.....lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 | Potato.....lb. | .05 1/2 | — .06 | Phosphoric.....lb. | .30 | — .34 |
| Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal. | 3.30 | — 3.50 | Powdered.....lb. | .06 1/2 | — .08 1/2 | Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb. | 3.00 | — 3.15 |
| Paris Green, kegs.....lb. | .32 | — .33 | Rice.....lb. | .11 1/2 | — .12 | Crystal, bottles.....lb. | 2.90 | — 3.10 |
| Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb. | .03 1/4 | — .04 1/4 | Wheat.....lb. | .05 1/2 | — .06 1/2 | Pyroligneous, purified.....lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Cream.....lb. | .05 1/4 | — .05 3/4 | Storax, liquid.....lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 | Crude.....gal. | .25 | — .30 |
| Lily white.....lb. | .07 1/2 | — .08 1/4 | Strontium Acetate.....lb. | — | — 1.25 | Salicylic.....lb. | 2.25 | — 3.00 |
| Snow white.....lb. | .11 1/2 | — .11 3/4 | Bromide.....lb. | 2.50 | — 3.52 | Stearic.....lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Phenolphthalein.....lb. | 18.00 | — 20.00 | Iodide.....oz. | .35 | — .40 | Sulphuric, C. P.....lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Phosphorus, yellow.....lb. | — | — 1.00 | Nitrate.....lb. | .48 | — .50 | Sulphurous, U.S.P.....lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Red.....lb. | — | — 1.00 | Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 | Tannic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Pilocarpine.....lb. | 18.00 | — 20.00 | Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.....oz. | 1.08 | — 1.08 | Tartaric Crystals.....lb. | — | — .66 |
| Piperidine.....oz. | .85 | — .90 | Powder.....oz. | 1.05 | — 1.05 | Powdered, U.S.P.....lb. | 4.30 | — 4.50 |
| Piperin.....oz. | .55 | — .60 | Glycerophosphate.....oz. | 2.65 | — 2.65 | Trichloroacetic.....lb. | 2.40 | — 2.90 |
| Podophyllin, U.S.P.....oz. | 2.70 | — 2.80 | Sulphate.....oz. | .90 | — .95 | | | |
| Poppy Heads.....lb. | .70 | — .80 | Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb. | .20 | — .22 | | | |
| Potassium acetate.....lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 | Sulphonal.....lb. | .50 | — 1.15 | | | |
| Bicarb.....lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 | Sulphonethylethane, U.S.P.....lb. | 15.00 | — 16.00 | | | |
| Bisulphate.....lb. | .50 | — .60 | Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb. | 13.50 | — 14.50 | | | |
| C.P.....lb. | .75 | — .85 | Sulphur, Coml.....100 lbs. | 1.35 | — 1.60 | | | |
| Bromide (bulk, gran.).....lb. | 1.35 | — 1.45 | Flour.....lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 | | | |
| Citrate, bulk.....lb. | 1.70 | — 1.72 | Flowers.....100 lbs. | 2.30 | — 2.70 | | | |
| Cyanide Mixture.....lb. | .37 | — .38 | Rolls.....100 lbs. | 1.95 | — 2.25 | | | |
| Glycerophosphate.....lb. | 2.05 | — 2.10 | Precipitated (Lac).....lb. | .30 | — .35 | | | |
| Hypophosphite.....lb. | 1.50 | — 1.52 | Washed.....lb. | .08 | — .10 | | | |
| Iodide, bulk.....lb. | 3.90 | — 3.95 | Talcum, powdered.....lb. | .02 | — .04 | | | |
| I ectophosphate.....oz. | — | — .25 | Purified.....lb. | .12 | — .15 | | | |
| Nitrate (Salt peter).....lb. | .27 | — .28 | Tamarinds, bbls.....lb. | .03 1/2 | — .04 | | | |
| Permanganate.....lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 | Tar, Barbadoes.....gal. | .20 | — .25 | | | |
| Salicylate.....lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | North Carolina, 1 pt.....doz. | — | — .75 | | | |
| Sulphate, pure.....lb. | .50 | — .60 | Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.....lb. | .61 | — .63 | | | |
| C.P.....lb. | .60 | — .75 | Casks.....lb. | .55 | — .56 | | | |
| Trisulphate, pow'd.....lb. | .75 | — .85 | Terpin Hydrate.....lb. | .50 | — .54 | | | |
| Pumice Stone, pow'd.....lb. | .02 | — .03 | Terpineol.....lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 | | | |
| Pyoktanin Blue.....oz. | — | — 2.50 | Thymol, crystals.....lb. | 10.00 | — 10.50 | | | |
| Quassia chips.....lb. | .13 | — .13 1/2 | Iodide.....oz. | .61 | — .62 | | | |
| Raspberries.....lb. | .11 | — .11 1/2 | Tin, crystals.....lb. | .30 | — .30 1/2 | | | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .12 | — .12 1/2 | Bichloride.....lb. | .17 1/2 | — .46 | | | |
| Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz. | — | — .75 | Oxide.....lb. | .44 | — .46 | | | |
| 50-oz. tins.....oz. | — | — .75 1/2 | Toluol, pure.....gal. | 4.00 | — 4.50 | | | |
| 25-oz. tins.....oz. | — | — .76 | Commercial.....gal. | 3.50 | — 4.00 | | | |
| 5-oz. tins.....oz. | — | — .77 | Turmeric.....lb. | — | — | | | |
| 1-oz. tins.....oz. | — | — .80 | Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 | | | |
| Second hands.....oz. | .67 | — .68 | Artificial.....lb. | .11 | — .12 | | | |
| Amsterdam.....oz. | .50 | — 2.25 | Spirits, See Naval Stores.....lb. | .57 | — .59 | | | |
| German.....oz. | .50 | — 2.25 | Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.....gal. | .53 | — .56 | | | |
| Java.....oz. | .50 | — 2.25 | Gran.....lb. | .22 | — .25 | | | |
| Resorcin crystals.....lb. | — | — 20.00 | Med.....lb. | .30 | — .35 | | | |
| Rochelle Salt.....lb. | — | — .35 1/2 | Zinc Carbonate.....lb. | .24 | — .27 | | | |
| Rose Water, triple dist, dem.lb. | .60 | — .61 | Chloride.....lb. | .17 1/4 | — .18 | | | |
| Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....lb. | .02 1/4 | — .04 | Iodide.....lb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 | | | |
| Saccharin.....lb. | 16.00 | — 16.50 | Metallic, C.P.....lb. | .45 | — .75 | | | |
| Second hands.....lb. | — | — .31 | Oxide.....lb. | .12 1/2 | — .14 | | | |
| Safrol.....lb. | .30 | — .31 | Permanganate.....lb. | .475 | — 5.00 | | | |
| Salicin, bulk.....lb. | 9.50 | — 9.90 | Salicylate.....lb. | — | — 3.25 | | | |
| Salol, bulk.....lb. | — | — 3.75 | C.P.....lb. | .15 | — .18 | | | |
| Second hands.....lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 | Sulphate.....lb. | .07 | — .08 | | | |
| Saltpetre.....lb. | .27 | — .28 | | | | | | |
| Sandalwood.....lb. | .10 | — .15 | | | | | | |
| Ground.....lb. | .12 | — .18 | | | | | | |
| Santonin, cryst., bulk.....lb. | 35.00 | — 41.00 | | | | | | |
| Powdered.....lb. | 36.00 | — 42.00 | | | | | | |
| Scammony, resin.....lb. | 2.45 | — 2.70 | | | | | | |
| Powdered.....lb. | 2.70 | — 2.95 | | | | | | |
| Seidlitz Mixture.....lb. | — | — .27 1/4 | | | | | | |
| Silver Chloride.....oz. | .60 | — .61 | | | | | | |
| Nitrate.....oz. | .38 1/4 | — .40 1/4 | | | | | | |
| Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....oz. | .40 | — .41 | | | | | | |
| Oxide.....oz. | .96 | — 1.00 | | | | | | |
| Soap, Castile white, pure.....lb. | .15 | — .15 1/2 | | | | | | |
| Marseilles, white.....lb. | .11 | — .12 | | | | | | |
| Green, pure.....lb. | .14 | — .15 | | | | | | |
| Ordinary.....lb. | .08 | — .09 1/2 | | | | | | |
| Powdered.....lb. | .25 | — .27 | | | | | | |
| Mottled, pure.....lb. | .10 | — .12 | | | | | | |
| Ordinary.....lb. | .08 | — .09 1/2 | | | | | | |

Acids

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....lb. | .06 | — .06 1/4 |
| Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys.....lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Benzoic, from gum.....lb. | 7.00 | — 7.15 |
| ex Toluol.....lb. | .11 1/4 | — .12 1/4 |
| Boric, cryst., U.S.P.....lb. | .12 | — .12 1/2 |
| Powdered.....lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.....lb. | 4.20 | — 4.25 |
| Camphoric.....lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Carbolic, cryst, U.S.P., dra.....lb. | .72 | — .75 |
| 5-lb. bottles.....lb. | .71 | — .74 |

Essential Oils

| | | |
|--|-------|---------|
| Almond, bitter.....lb. | — | — 15.00 |
| Artificial.....lb. | — | — 8.00 |
| Amber, crude.....lb. | — | — |
| Rectified.....lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Bay.....lb. | 2.60 | — 2.70 |
| Bergamot.....lb. | 3.90 | — 4.25 |
| Bois de Rose.....lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Synthetic.....lb. | 3.00 | — 3.15 |
| Cade.....lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Cajuput, bottles, Native, ca. lb.....lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Camphor, heavy gravity.....lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Japanese, white.....lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Capicum, oleo-resin.....lb. | 3.50 | — 5.00 |
| Caraway.....lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.....lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Lead Free.....lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Cedar Leaf.....lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Cedar Wood.....lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb. | 18.00 | — 18.25 |
| Citronella, Ceylon, drums.....lb. | .53 | — .55 |
| Java.....lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Cloves, cans.....lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Bottles.....lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Copaiba.....lb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Coriander.....lb. | 35.00 | — 50.00 |
| Cubeba.....lb. | 3.25 | — 3.40 |
| Cumin.....lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Erigeron.....lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian.....lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| California.....lb. | — | — |
| Fennel, sweet.....lb. | 4.40 | — 4.50 |
| Geranium, Algerian.....lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Bourbon.....lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 |
| Turkish.....lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Gingergrass.....lb. | 1.90 | — 2.10 |
| Ginger.....lb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 |
| Hemlock.....lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Juniper Berries, Twice rect. lb.....lb. | 6.50 | — 6.70 |
| Twice rect.....lb. | — | — |
| Wood.....lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Lavender flowers.....lb. | 4.00 | — 4.20 |
| Spike.....lb. | 1.20 | — 1.45 |
| Garden.....lb. | .60 | — .80 |
| Lemon.....lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Lemongrass.....lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Limes, distilled.....lb. | 2.75 | — 2.95 |
| Linaloe.....lb. | 2.80 | — 3.00 |
| Mace, distilled.....lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Malefern.....lb. | 7.20 | — 8.00 |
| Mustard, natural.....lb. | 19.00 | — 21.00 |
| Artificial.....lb. | 19.00 | — 20.00 |
| Neroli, bigarade.....lb. | — | — 58.00 |
| Petal.....lb. | — | — 64.00 |
| Artificial.....lb. | 24.00 | — 30.00 |
| Nutmeg.....lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Orange, bitter, W. Indian.....lb. | 2.20 | — 2.70 |
| Sweet, W. Indian.....lb. | 2.60 | — 2.65 |

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—Cont.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|
| Italian, sweet | lb. | 2.80 | — 2.85 |
| Origanum | lb. | .18 | — .24 |
| Patchouli | lb. | 15.25 | — 18.00 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.85 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.85 |
| Petit Grain, So. American | lb. | 2.95 | — 3.25 |
| French | lb. | 6.10 | — 6.60 |
| Pimento | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.80 |
| Pine Needles | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Rhodium | lb. | 3.00 | — 5.00 |
| Rose, Natural | oz. | 14.00 | — 14.25 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.60 | — 3.00 |
| Rosemary, French | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Saffron | lb. | .40 | — .43 |
| Sandalwood, East Indian | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.20 |
| West Indian | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Sassafras, natural | lb. | .70 | — .85 |
| Artificial | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Savin | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Spruce | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Tansy | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.30 |
| Thyme, red, French | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| White, French | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.70 |
| Wine, Ethereal, light | lb. | 2.45 | — 3.00 |
| Heavy | lb. | 4.95 | — 5.40 |
| Wintergreen leaves, true | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.40 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.25 |
| Birch, Sweet | lb. | 2.65 | — 2.75 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.20 |
| Wormwood | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |
| Ylang Ylang, Bourbon | lb. | 15.00 | — 24.00 |
| Manila | lb. | 28.00 | — 35.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 20.00 | — 25.00 |

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|--------|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .62 | — .65 |
| South American | lb. | .65 | — .66 |
| Fir, Canada | gal. | 5.50 | — 5.55 |
| Oregon | gal. | .75 | — .90 |
| Peru | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.00 |
| Tolu | lb. | .37 | — .39 |

BARKS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Angostura | lb. | .30 | — .33 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Blackberry, of Root | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Blackhaw, of Root | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| of Tree | lb. | .10 | — 1.00 |
| Buckthorn | lb. | .39 | — .41 |
| Calisaya | lb. | .19 | — .28 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Cascarilla quills | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Siftings | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Cinchona | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Cinchona, red, quills | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Broken | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Yellow, "quills" | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Broken | lb. | .25 | — .25 |
| Loxa, pale, bs. | lb. | .25 | — .25 |
| Powdered, bks. | lb. | .18 | — .18 |
| Maracaibo, yellow, powd. | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Condurango | lb. | .24 | — .27 |
| Coto | lb. | — | — |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .08 | — .08 |
| Cramp | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Select, bdls. | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Mezereon | lb. | .26 | — .29 |
| Oak, red | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| White | lb. | .03 | — .04 |
| Orange Peel, bitter | lb. | .04 | — .04 |
| Sweet | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Trieste | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Prickly Ash, Southern | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Northern | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Pomegranate | lb. | .25 | — .27 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Quebracho | lb. | .50 | — .50 |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .11 | — .16 |
| Select | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Simaruba | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .08 | — .08 |
| Cut | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Crushed | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Tonga | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Wahoo of Root | lb. | .25 | — .32 |
| of Tree | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Willow, Black | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| White | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| White Pine | lb. | .00 | — .05 |
| White Poplar | lb. | .04 | — .04 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .03 | — .04 |
| BEANS | | | |
| Calabar | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .04 | — .04 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | .82 | — .85 |
| Para | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Surinam | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, whole | lb. | 4.50 | — 6.00 |
| Cuts | lb. | 3.75 | — 3.85 |
| South American | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.45 |
| Tahiti, white label | lb. | — | — |
| Green label | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |

BERRIES

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | .42 | — .44 |
| XX | lb. | .47 | — .50 |
| Powdered | lb. | .50 | — .54 |
| Fish | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Horse, Nettle, dry | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Juniper | lb. | .04 | — .04 |
| Laurel | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Poke | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Prickly Ash | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Sloe | lb. | .68 | — .75 |
| Sumac | lb. | — | — .04 |

FLOWERS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|
| Arnica | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Powdered | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Borage | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Calendula | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Chamomile, German | lb. | — | — |
| Hungarian | lb. | .56 | — .65 |
| Belgian | lb. | .50 | — .58 |
| Roman | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Spanish | lb. | .59 | — .62 |
| Clover Tops | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Dogwood | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Elder | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Insect, open | lb. | — | — |
| Closed | lb. | — | — |
| Powd. Flowers and stems | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .40 | — .44 |
| Kousoo | lb. | — | — |
| Lavender, ordinary | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Select | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Linden, with leaves | lb. | .37 | — .42 |
| Malva | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.70 |
| Mullein | lb. | — | — |
| Orange | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| Ox-Eye, Daisy | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Patchouli | lb. | .36 | — .40 |
| Poppy, red | lb. | .45 | — .49 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.80 |
| Valencia | lb. | 10.70 | — 10.75 |
| Tilia (see Linden) | lb. | — | — |

LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| Aconite, German | lb. | — | — |
| Balmory | lb. | .05 | — .08 |
| Bay, true | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Belladonna | lb. | 1.80 | — 2.00 |
| Boneset, leaves and tops | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Broom Tops | lb. | .09 | — .14 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 1.19 | — 1.20 |
| Long | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| Cannabis Indica | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.80 |
| Catnip | lb. | .07 | — .11 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Coca, Huanuco | lb. | — | — |
| Truxillo | lb. | .36 | — .41 |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .59 | — .60 |
| Conium | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Corn Silk | lb. | .09 | — .09 |
| Damia | lb. | .13 | — .13 |
| Deer Tongue | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Digitalis | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Dandelion | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Euphorbia pilulifera | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Grindelia Robusta | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Henbane, German | lb. | — | — |
| Russian | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Lovage | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Henna | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Horehound | lb. | .21 | — .30 |
| Jaborandi | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Laurel | lb. | .05 | — .05 |
| Life Everlasting | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Liverwort | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .08 | — .08 |
| Matico | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Marjoram, German | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| French | lb. | .20 | — .20 |
| Greek | lb. | .09 | — .09 |
| Spanish | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .05 | — .05 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .16 | — .17 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| German | lb. | .35 | — .39 |
| Pichi | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Prince's Pine | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Plantain | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Pulsatilla | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.90 |
| Queen of the Meadow | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .06 | — .06 |
| Rue | lb. | .40 | — .49 |
| Sage, stemless, Austrian | lb. | — | — .55 |
| Grinding | lb. | .42 | — .42 |
| Greek | lb. | .09 | — .09 |
| Spanish | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Savory | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Half leaf | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Siftings | lb. | .46 | — .55 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Tinnevely | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Pods | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .08 | — .11 |
| Skullcap | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Spearmint, American | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Tansy | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Thyme | lb. | .11 | — .11 |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .07 | — .07 |
| Water Pepper | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .06 | — .06 |
| Wintergreen | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Wormwood | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Verba Santa | lb. | .07 | — .08 |

ROOTS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| Aconite English | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .65 |
| German | lb. | — | — |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — |
| Alkanet | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Whole | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Angelica, American | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| German | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Arnica | lb. | .61 | — .74 |
| Arrowroot, Am. | lb. | .07 | — .07 |
| Bermuda | lb. | .41 | — .46 |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .07 | — .07 |
| Bamboo Brier | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Bearsfoot | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Belladonna, German | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.45 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — |
| Berberis, aq. | lb. | .10 | — .10 |
| Beth | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Bitter | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Blueflag | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Bryonia, white | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.45 |
| Burdock, Imported | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| American | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Unbleached | lb. | .21 | — .24 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .05 | — .05 |
| Blue | lb. | .05 | — .05 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.05 |
| Colombo | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Comfrey, crushed | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Culver's | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Cranesbill | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Powdered | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Dandelion, German | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| American | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Doggrass | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Galangal | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Gentian | lb. | .22 | — .26 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Geranium | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Ginger, African | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Jamaica, unbleached | lb. | .17 | — .17 |
| Bleached | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Ginseng, wild, Southern | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Northwestern | lb. | 7.25 | — 7.50 |
| Eastern | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Cultivated | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 4.45 | — 4.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.70 | — 4.75 |
| Goldthread (Coptis) | lb. | .40 | — .55 |
| Hellebore, white | lb. | .37 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .29 |
| Black | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.80 | — 2.00 |
| Rio | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Jalap, whole | lb. | .11 | — .15 |
| Powdered | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Ladies' Slipper | lb. | .27 | — .29 |

| | Amer. | Nat'l | Ar-Fed-War | Ar-Fed-War |
|------------------------|-------|-------|------------|------------|
| | | | eral | ner |
| Powdered | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| XXXX | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.80 |
| Confectioners' A | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.55 | 7.55 |
| Standard gran. | 7.70 | 7.70 | 7.70 | 7.70 |
| Fine gran. | 7.65 | 7.65 | 7.65 | 7.65 |

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|------|---|---------|
| Acacia, select, white.....lb. | .55 | — | .66 | Acid, Oxalic.....lb. | .70 | — | .80 | Alum Chrome.....lb. | .65 | — | .85 |
| 1st select powdered.....lb. | .60 | — | .70 | Powdered.....lb. | .80 | — | .90 | Potash, gran. pure.....lb. | .23 | — | .40 |
| Fine granulated 1st.....lb. | .60 | — | .70 | Palmit (Technical).....lb. | .65 | — | .70 | Powdered, pure.....lb. | .26 | — | .42 |
| Seconds.....lb. | .45 | — | .50 | Phosphomolybdic.....oz. | .80 | — | .85 | Sodic, Technical.....lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Sorts.....lb. | .22 | — | .26 | Phosphoric, diluted.....lb. | .18 | — | .20 | Aluminum Acetate.....lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.20 |
| Sorts, sifted.....lb. | .24 | — | .28 | U. S. P., 1880, p.c.....lb. | .40 | — | .50 | Chloride, crys.....lb. | .70 | — | .85 |
| Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. | — | — | 2.00 | Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb. | .45 | — | .55 | Hydroxide, U.S.P.....lb. | — | — | .55 |
| Acetamide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz. | — | — | .50 | Glacial sticks.....lb. | 1.85 | — | 2.25 | Metallic, powdered.....oz. | .14 | — | .19 |
| Acetanilid.....lb. | .80 | — | 1.00 | Phthalic.....oz. | — | — | .60 | Phenolsulphonate.....oz. | — | — | .80 |
| Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. | — | — | — | Picric.....lb. | 2.00 | — | 2.25 | Salicylate.....lb. | — | — | 2.40 |
| 14.....lb. | 3.00 | — | 3.50 | Pyrogalllic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. | — | — | — | Sulphate, Com'l.....lb. | .09 | — | .12 |
| 1 oz. s.v. 7.....oz. | .25 | — | .30 | cans.....lb. | 3.55 | — | 4.00 | Cryst., C.P.....lb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb. | .65 | — | .68 | 1-oz. v.....lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Purified.....lb. | .29 | — | .32 |
| Technical.....lb. | .60 | — | .65 | Pyroligneous, purified.....gal. | .30 | — | .40 | Alumol.....lb. | — | — | 5.50 |
| Acetonesulphite-Bayer— | — | — | — | Crude.....lb. | 2.80 | — | 3.00 | Ayypin.....oz. | — | — | 4.10 |
| Preservative for Developing and Fixing | — | — | — | Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb. | 2.60 | — | 2.70 | Ambergris, Black.....dr. | 2.50 | — | 2.65 |
| Baths.....lb. | — | — | — | Bulk.....lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Ambergris, gray.....dr. | 4.00 | — | 6.00 |
| In 2 ounce boxes..... | — | — | — | From Gaultheria, oz.....v. | — | — | .40 | Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles | — | — | — |
| In 4 ounce boxes.....ea. | — | — | — | Succinic, crys.....oz. | — | — | .40 | incl..... | — | — | Nominal |
| In 16 ounce boxes.....ea. | — | — | 3.50 | Sulphocarbolic (about 30%).....oz. | — | — | .30 | 1-oz. bottle incl.....oz. | .65 | — | .75 |
| Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.....oz. | 1.90 | — | 2.10 | Sulphosalicylic.....lb. | .45 | — | .50 | Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb. | .05 | — | .07 |
| Acetozone, P., D. & Co.....oz. | — | — | 5.25 | Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb. | — | — | .50 | 20 deg.....lb. | .07 | — | .09 |
| Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. | — | — | — | Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) | — | — | .03 | 26 deg., Conc.....lb. | .08 | — | .14 |
| 1.040).....lb. | .16 | — | .20 | Less.....lb. | .08 | — | .09 | Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb. | .18 | — | .24 | C. P.....lb. | .15 | — | .22 | Powdered.....lb. | .75 | — | .75 |
| U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.....lb. | .60 | — | .65 | Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb. | .14 | — | .18 | Ammonium, Acetate, crys.....oz. | .10 | — | .14 |
| Arsenic, powd.....lb. | .85 | — | 1.30 | Tannic, Com'l, lb. cart.....lb. | 1.20 | — | 1.35 | Arsenate.....oz. | — | — | .16 |
| Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.....lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Medicinal.....lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.45 | Bichromate.....lb. | 1.30 | — | 1.50 |
| Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz. | .65 | — | .70 | Powdered.....lb. | .74 | — | .83 | Bitartrate.....lb. | — | — | .75 |
| From Toluol.....lb. | 7.60 | — | 8.25 | Tartaric, crys.....lb. | .71 | — | .80 | Benzoate.....oz. | — | — | — |
| Boric, crys.....lb. | .13 | — | .18 | Powdered.....lb. | .73 | — | .83 | Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb. | 2.60 | — | 3.00 |
| Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.....oz. | — | — | .40 | Trichloroacetic.....lb. | .37 | — | .40 | Carbonate, Jars.....lb. | .17 | — | .22 |
| Powdered.....lb. | .18 | — | .22 | Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .38 | — | .40 | Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.....lb. | .29 | — | .37 |
| Impalp.....lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Acidol.....oz. | — | — | .60 | Powdered.....lb. | .30 | — | .32 |
| Butyric, 100 p.c.....lb. | 3.00 | — | 3.25 | Acetin.....oz. | — | — | 3.50 | Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .12 | — | .15 |
| Cacodylic.....oz. | 2.00 | — | 2.00 | Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb. | — | — | .22 | Fluoride.....lb. | .58 | — | 2.10 |
| Camphoric.....lb. | 4.75 | — | 5.25 | Leaves, German.....lb. | .22 | — | .28 | Hypophosp. (lb. 195).....oz. | .15 | — | .18 |
| Carbolic, crys, bulk.....lb. | .65 | — | .70 | Powdered.....lb. | .28 | — | .34 | Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. | — | — | .30 |
| 10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb. | .70 | — | .77 | Root English.....lb. | — | — | 1.00 | 15.....lb. | — | — | .30 |
| 1 lb. bottles.....lb. | .80 | — | .85 | Powdered.....lb. | — | — | 1.15 | Iodide.....lb. | 5.25 | — | 5.55 |
| Crude, 10-95 p.c.....gal. | .40 | — | .80 | Root, German.....lb. | .80 | — | 1.00 | Molybdate.....oz. | .45 | — | .52 |
| Carminic, 15 gr. v.....ea. | .35 | — | .40 | Powdered.....lb. | .90 | — | 1.10 | Muriate.....lb. | .22 | — | .24 |
| Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .25 | — | .25 | Adalin.....oz. | — | — | 1.80 | Com'l Gran.....lb. | .12 | — | .18 |
| Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz. | 2.50 | — | 2.75 | Adamon.....oz. | — | — | 1.20 | C. P. Gran.....lb. | .24 | — | .26 |
| C. P.....lb. | — | — | .30 | Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 | Powdered.....lb. | .25 | — | .28 |
| Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz. | .50 | — | .55 | Hydrous.....lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Nitrate, crys.....lb. | .35 | — | .38 |
| Cinnamic, pure.....lb. | — | — | 8.00 | (See also Lanoline) | — | — | — | Granulated.....lb. | .35 | — | .38 |
| Synthetic v.....oz. | — | — | — | Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.....gr. | — | — | .20 | Nitroferrocyanide.....lb. | — | — | 6.50 |
| Natural, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .70 | — | .77 | Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.....ea. | .85 | — | 1.00 | Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb. | 1.10 | — | 1.60 |
| Citric, crys. (kegs).....lb. | .75 | — | .85 | Aduro (developer) 16-oz. bottles | — | — | — | Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb. | .80 | — | .90 |
| Less than keg.....lb. | .75 | — | .85 | incl.....ea. | — | — | 10.00 | 1 oz., c.v. 4.....oz. | — | — | .15 |
| Granulated.....lb. | .80 | — | .85 | Agar Agar.....lb. | — | — | .75 | Phenolsulphonate.....oz. | .22 | — | .24 |
| Dichloroacetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.oz. | — | — | 2.50 | Agaric, white.....lb. | — | — | 1.25 | Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb. | .70 | — | .85 |
| Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb. | — | — | 1.50 | Agaricin.....lb. | 2.00 | — | 2.50 | Salicylate.....lb. | 3.25 | — | 3.75 |
| Gall.....oz. | .20 | — | .23 | Agia Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle | — | — | — | Sulphate.....lb. | .09 | — | .16 |
| ¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb. | 1.60 | — | 1.80 | incl. each.....lb. | — | — | .40 | Pure, resub.....lb. | .25 | — | .28 |
| Glycerophosphoric.....oz. | .30 | — | .50 | 4-oz.....oz. | — | — | .30 | Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.....lb. | — | — | 2.50 |
| Hippuric.....oz. | — | — | — | 2-oz.....ea. | — | — | .40 | 1-oz. c.v. 4.....oz. | — | — | .25 |
| Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50.....oz. | .35 | — | .40 | Agurin.....lb. | — | — | 1.70 | Tartrate (neutral).....lb. | — | — | .95 |
| Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz. | .25 | — | .30 | 10-10-gramme tubes in box.....ea. | — | — | .75 | Valerate, U.S.P.....lb. | — | — | .75 |
| Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.....oz. | .15 | — | .19 | Airol.....oz. | — | — | 1.15 | Ammonal.....oz. | — | — | 1.00 |
| Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. | — | — | .12 | Albumin, from eggs, Impalp. | — | — | 1.10 | Amyl Acetate.....gal. | 5.75 | — | 6.25 |
| S. P.....oz. | .10 | — | .12 | Powd. sol.....lb. | — | — | 1.10 | Technical.....lb. | .75 | — | .85 |
| Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. | — | — | 2.30 | Alcohol, Absolute.....lb. | 5.00 | — | 5.50 | Nitrate, sealed tube.....oz. | — | — | .40 |
| pch. bot.....lb. | — | — | 2.30 | Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P. | — | — | 2.75 | Nitrite, sealed tube.....oz. | — | — | .30 |
| 52 p.c., ceres, bt.....lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 | bbls.....gal. | 2.72 | — | 2.75 | Anaesthesia.....oz. | — | — | 1.00 |
| Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per | — | — | — | Less.....gal. | 2.75 | — | 2.95 | Angelica Root, foreign.....lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| cent.....oz. | .12 | — | .15 | Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.....gal. | 2.70 | — | 2.75 | Seed.....lb. | .75 | — | .85 |
| U. S. P., 10 p.c.....oz. | .06 | — | .08 | Less.....gal. | 2.73 | — | 2.85 | Anise Seed.....lb. | .20 | — | .24 |
| Iodic.....oz. | — | — | 1.25 | Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.....gal. | .61 | — | .70 | Star.....lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.....oz. | .25 | — | .30 | Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal. | .60 | — | .67 | Angostura Bark.....lb. | .50 | — | .55 |
| lb.....lb. | 3.50 | — | 4.00 | Aldehyde, Commercial.....lb. | .70 | — | .80 | Annato Seed.....lb. | .15 | — | .20 |
| Dilute.....oz. | .12 | — | .15 | Alletin (Resinoid).....oz. | 2.25 | — | 3.00 | Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. | — | — | .60 |
| Molybdc, C.P.....lb. | 6.50 | — | 11.50 | Alkanet Root.....lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 | bottles.....ea. | — | — | .60 |
| Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.....oz. | — | — | 2.00 | Allspice, clean.....lb. | .10 | — | .12 | Anticoll.....oz. | — | — | .50 |
| Monochloroacetic, crys.....oz. | .20 | — | .25 | Almond meal.....lb. | .35 | — | .55 | Antifebrin.....oz. | — | — | .17 |
| Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys | — | — | — | Almonds, Bitter.....lb. | .43 | — | .53 | Antimony, arsenate.....oz. | — | — | .25 |
| 120 lbs. .04).....lb. | .08 | — | .10 | Sweet Jordan.....lb. | .43 | — | .53 | Arsenite.....oz. | — | — | .30 |
| C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb. | .10 | — | .15 | Aloe, Barbadoes, true.....lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.30 | Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. | — | — | .34 |
| Nitric, 36 deg. carb.....lb. | — | — | .08 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.40 | — | 1.45 | 14.....lb. | — | — | .34 |
| 36 deg., less.....lb. | .12 | — | .14 | Cape.....lb. | .14 | — | .20 | (Sol'n Butter of Antimony) | — | — | .40 |
| 36 deg., carboy.....lb. | .09 | — | .09 | Powdered.....lb. | .20 | — | .27 | Needle.....lb. | .40 | — | .50 |
| 38 deg., less.....lb. | .13 | — | .19 | Curacao, gourds.....lb. | .38 | — | .45 | Antimony Oxide, white.....lb. | — | — | .60 |
| C.P., carboy.....lb. | — | — | .12 | Socotrine, True.....lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Sulphurated (Kermes Min- | — | — | .15 |
| C. P. less.....lb. | — | — | .20 | Powdered.....lb. | .45 | — | .52 | eral).....lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.55 |
| Nitro-Muriatic.....lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Purified.....lb. | .75 | — | 1.00 | Antipyrine.....oz. | 1.85 | — | 2.00 |
| Oleic, purified.....lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Alolin, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .10 | — | .12 | Apio, liquid, green.....oz. | — | — | .30 |
| | | | | Alphozone.....oz. | 3.00 | — | 4.00 | Apocodine Hydrochl, 15 gr. | — | — | .45 |
| | | | | Althea Root, cut.....lb. | .75 | — | .85 | v.....ea. | — | — | .45 |
| | | | | Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb. | .05 | — | .10 | Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor- | — | — | .25 |
| | | | | Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb. | .20 | — | .28 | phous, ¼ oz. v.....ea. | 2.50 | — | 2.75 |
| | | | | Ground, bbls. or less.....lb. | .07 | — | .10 | Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea. | 2.75 | — | 3.50 |
| | | | | Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb. | .07 | — | .12 | Areca Nuts.....lb. | .18 | — | .23 |
| | | | | | | | | Powdered.....lb. | .23 | — | .28 |
| | | | | | | | | Argyrol.....oz. | — | — | 1.50 |
| | | | | | | | | Aristochin (Bayer).....oz. | — | — | 2.20 |
| | | | | | | | | Aristol, Bayer.....oz. | — | — | 1.80 |
| | | | | | | | | Arnica Flowers.....lb. | .85 | — | 1.00 |
| | | | | | | | | Powdered.....lb. | .95 | — | 1.05 |
| | | | | | | | | Root.....lb. | .50 | — | .55 |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|------|--------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|---|------|
| Arrowroot, Amer.lb. | .12 | — | .14 | Bismuth, Subiodidelb. | 5.70 | — | 5.85 | Capsicinoz. | .65 | — | .75 |
| Bermuda, truelb. | .55 | — | .60 | Sublactatelb. | — | — | 6.50 | Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.ea. | — | — | 1.75 |
| Jamaicalb. | — | — | — | Subnitratelb. | 3.15 | — | 3.45 | Capsicumlb. | .40 | — | .44 |
| St. Vincentlb. | .14 | — | .16 | Subsalicylatelb. | 5.70 | — | 6.15 | Powderedlb. | .46 | — | .50 |
| Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil | — | — | — | Tannateoz. | .30 | — | .32 | Caoutchouclb. | — | — | 1.50 |
| boxes, 12 lb.lb. | .34 | — | .37 | Valerateoz. | .42 | — | .45 | Caramel (Burnt Sugar)lb. | .18 | — | .20 |
| Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.oz. | .40 | — | .50 | Blackhaw Barklb. | .30 | — | .35 | Carawaylb. | .24 | — | .28 |
| Chlorideoz. | .45 | — | .50 | Bloodrootlb. | .20 | — | .25 | Powderedlb. | .30 | — | .34 |
| Iodideoz. | .09 | — | .12 | Blue Mass (Blue Pill)lb. | .60 | — | .75 | Carbon Disulphidelb. | .23 | — | .32 |
| White, pow'd com'l.lb. | .16 | — | .20 | Powderedlb. | .62 | — | .77 | Tetrachloridelb. | .22 | — | .30 |
| Yellow (Orpiment)lb. | .35 | — | .80 | Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul- | — | — | — | Cardamom, Seed bleachedlb. | 1.20 | — | 1.50 |
| Powdered, Medic.lb. | .38 | — | .90 | phate)lb. | — | — | — | Decorticatedlb. | .82 | — | .90 |
| Asafetida, good fairlb. | 1.00 | — | 1.10 | Bone, Cuttlefishlb. | .40 | — | .55 | Powderedlb. | .92 | — | 1.00 |
| Powderedlb. | 1.20 | — | 1.30 | Powderedlb. | .20 | — | .25 | Carmine, No. 40oz. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Asbestoslb. | .25 | — | .40 | Jeweler'slb. | .65 | — | .90 | Carzol Compoundgal. | — | — | .75 |
| Aspidospermine, A m o r p h. | — | — | — | Boneset, Leaves and Tops.lb. | .20 | — | .30 | Cascara Amargalb. | .55 | — | .60 |
| 15 gr.ea. | 1.00 | — | 1.20 | Borax, Refinedlb. | .10 | — | .12 | Sagrada Barklb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Cryst., 15 gr.ea. | — | — | 3.25 | Powderedlb. | .12 | — | .14 | Cascarilla Barklb. | .21 | — | .25 |
| Aspirinoz. | — | — | .85 | Bromalinoz. | — | — | 1.25 | Fistulalb. | .20 | — | .23 |
| 25 oz. lotsoz. | — | — | .80 | Bromineoz. | .25 | — | .35 | Cascarinoz. | — | — | — |
| Tablets, per 100oz. | — | — | .88 | Bromformoz. | 6.00 | — | 6.50 | Cassia, Chinalb. | .20 | — | .23 |
| Atophan (S. & G.)oz. | — | — | .15 | Broom Topsoz. | .18 | — | .30 | Powderedlb. | .25 | — | .28 |
| Atraminoz. | — | — | .15 | Brucineoz. | — | — | 1.75 | Saigon, thin, selectlb. | .75 | — | .80 |
| Sulphate, 1 gramlb. | 2.50 | — | 2.75 | Bryony Rootlb. | 1.35 | — | 1.40 | Powderedlb. | .65 | — | .80 |
| Balm of Gilead Budslb. | .40 | — | .45 | Buchu Leaves, longlb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 | Catechu, Medicinallb. | .28 | — | .35 |
| Balmory Leaves, Pressed.lb. | — | — | .28 | Powderedlb. | 1.60 | — | 1.70 | Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.lb. | .27 | — | .30 |
| Balsam Fir, Canadalb. | .85 | — | .90 | Shortlb. | 1.40 | — | 1.50 | Caulophyllinoz. | — | — | .35 |
| Oregonlb. | .16 | — | .20 | Powderedlb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 | Celery Seedlb. | .30 | — | .33 |
| Perulb. | 5.00 | — | 5.25 | Buckthorn Barklb. | .50 | — | .55 | Ceresin, whitelb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Baptisin (Resinoid)oz. | .53 | — | .58 | Buds, Balm of Giltheadlb. | .35 | — | .40 | Yellowlb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Barium Carb., prec., pure.lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Burdock Root, Crushedlb. | .24 | — | .30 | Cerium nitrateoz. | — | — | .25 |
| C. P.lb. | .65 | — | 1.00 | Seedlb. | .45 | — | .55 | Oxalatelb. | .75 | — | .80 |
| Chloride, 1-lb. bots.lb. | .25 | — | .42 | Cacao Butter, bulklb. | .45 | — | .55 | Oxideoz. | — | — | .75 |
| Cyanide, techn.lb. | — | — | 2.00 | Baker's A and whitelb. | .55 | — | .60 | Chalk, Precipitated, English, | — | — | — |
| Dioxide, Anhydrouslb. | .55 | — | .60 | Dutchlb. | .55 | — | .60 | 7 lb. bagslb. | .11 | — | .14 |
| C. P. 1 lb. bots.lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.00 | Huyler's 12-lb. box.lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Prepared, Eng., Thomas, | — | — | — |
| Hydroxide, pure, crys.lb. | — | — | .80 | Cadmium Bromidelb. | — | — | 5.20 | 8 lb. box, white.box. | .50 | — | .60 |
| Iodideoz. | — | — | .55 | Carbonatelb. | — | — | 3.20 | Pinkbox. | .60 | — | .70 |
| Nitrate, powderedlb. | .24 | — | .27 | Iodidelb. | — | — | 5.75 | White, bbls.lb. | .0044 | — | .04 |
| Pure, 1-lb. bots.lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9.lb. | 5.00 | — | 5.20 | Chamomile Flowers, Hun.lb. | .85 | — | .90 |
| Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)lb. | .07 | — | .10 | 1-oz. c.v. 4.oz. | — | — | .40 | Roman or Belgianlb. | .50 | — | .55 |
| Pure precip.lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Metal, stickslb. | — | — | 2.50 | Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.lb. | — | — | .45 |
| Sulphate, for X-ray diag.lb. | .50 | — | .55 | Nitratelb. | — | — | 2.50 | Willow, powderedlb. | .12 | — | .18 |
| Basswood Bark, Pressedlb. | — | — | .24 | Sulphatelb. | — | — | 2.70 | Wood, Powderedlb. | .08 | — | .12 |
| Bayberry Bark, select.lb. | .15 | — | .19 | Caffeine, purelb. | 18.00 | — | 19.00 | Cherry Laurel Leaves.lb. | .40 | — | .47 |
| Bay Laurel Leaveslb. | .20 | — | .20 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | Chiclelb. | .75 | — | .80 |
| Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.gal. | — | — | 1.90 | oz. 1.45 | — | — | 1.55 | Chinoidineoz. | .12 | — | .13 |
| Lessgal. | 2.05 | — | 2.50 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.55 | Chinolin, purelb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Beans, Calabarlb. | .38 | — | .42 | oz. 1.20 | — | — | 1.20 | Chirettalb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Tonka, Angosturalb. | 1.05 | — | 1.15 | oz. 1.05 | — | — | 1.60 | Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm. each | — | — | .80 |
| Paralb. | .70 | — | .75 | oz. 1.20 | — | — | 1.30 | Chloral Hydrate, crystlb. | 1.88 | — | 2.20 |
| Surinamlb. | .90 | — | 1.00 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor- | — | — | .30 |
| St. Ignatiuslb. | .30 | — | .35 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | ine)lb. | — | — | .30 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, long.lb. | 6.25 | — | 7.00 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | Chloroformlb. | .60 | — | .72 |
| Shortlb. | 6.00 | — | 6.75 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.oz. | .60 | — | .70 |
| Cutslb. | 4.50 | — | 5.00 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | For Alcoholic Sol.oz. | .60 | — | .70 |
| Bourbonlb. | 3.75 | — | 4.00 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | Chromium Chloride, subl.oz. | .95 | — | 1.00 |
| So. Americanlb. | 4.50 | — | 5.00 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | Sulphate, scaleslb. | 1.00 | — | 1.40 |
| Tahitilb. | 1.70 | — | 2.00 | oz. 1.25 | — | — | 1.35 | Powd.lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.50 |
| Bebeerine hydrochloroz. | — | — | 2.50 | Calamine, Pinklb. | .30 | — | .36 | Chrysarobinoz. | .50 | — | .55 |
| Sulphateoz. | — | — | 2.50 | Calamus Root, peeledlb. | .35 | — | .40 | Cimicifuginoz. | — | — | 1.00 |
| Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.lb. | — | — | 2.50 | Powderedlb. | .40 | — | .45 | Cinchona Bark, pale, self.lb. | .32 | — | .36 |
| Germanlb. | 2.20 | — | 2.35 | White, peeled and spit.lb. | 1.80 | — | 2.00 | Redlb. | .40 | — | .44 |
| Root, Germanlb. | 2.50 | — | 2.80 | Calcium Acetate, dried.lb. | .70 | — | .80 | Yellow, Calisayalb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Powderedlb. | 2.60 | — | 2.90 | Benzateoz. | — | — | .40 | Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.oz. | .75 | — | 1.57 |
| Benzaldehydelb. | 7.50 | — | 9.00 | Bromidelb. | 4.25 | — | 4.50 | Bisulphateoz. | .60 | — | 1.10 |
| Benzanilideoz. | — | — | 2.50 | Chloride, crudelb. | .10 | — | .17 | Hydrobromideoz. | — | — | 1.50 |
| Benzenegal. | .30 | — | .40 | Fusedlb. | .75 | — | .90 | Hydrochlorideoz. | — | — | 1.37 |
| Benzoin, Siamlb. | 2.00 | — | 2.15 | Granulatedlb. | .15 | — | .22 | Salicylateoz. | .60 | — | .70 |
| Sumatralb. | 5.50 | — | 5.80 | Citratelb. | — | — | 1.95 | Sulphatelb. | .60 | — | 1.10 |
| Powderedlb. | .65 | — | .68 | Formateoz. | .11 | — | .12 | Cinchonine, Alk.oz. | — | — | .35 |
| Benzonaphtholoz. | — | — | .65 | Glycerophosphateoz. | .18 | — | .22 | Bisulphateoz. | — | — | .35 |
| Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ea. | — | — | — | Hypophosphitelb. | 1.05 | — | 1.15 | Hydrochlorideoz. | — | — | .35 |
| Sulphate, 1 oz. v.ea. | — | — | 2.50 | Iodidelb. | 5.25 | — | 5.90 | Sulphatelb. | .60 | — | .70 |
| Berberine Phosphatelb. | — | — | — | Lactateoz. | .15 | — | .16 | Cinchonine, Alk.oz. | — | — | .35 |
| Berberis Aquifoliumlb. | .20 | — | .25 | Lactophosphate Sol.lb. | 2.25 | — | 2.35 | Bisulphateoz. | — | — | .35 |
| Beta Eucaine, S. & G.oz. | — | — | 3.50 | Nitratelb. | — | — | .85 | Hydrochlorideoz. | — | — | .35 |
| Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.lb. | 3.75 | — | 4.00 | Oxalatelb. | — | — | 1.50 | Sulphateoz. | .18 | — | .25 |
| oz.lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Peroxidelb. | — | — | 1.80 | Salicylateoz. | .44 | — | .48 |
| Betin (Resinoid)oz. | — | — | 3.00 | Permanganateoz. | .35 | — | .40 | Cinnabarlb. | 1.80 | — | 2.00 |
| Bismuth, Betanaphoz. | — | — | .43 | Phosphate, Precip.lb. | .20 | — | 1.00 | Cinnamon, Ceylonlb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Bromideoz. | — | — | .43 | Salicylatelb. | — | — | — | Powderedlb. | .42 | — | .47 |
| Citrate and Ammoniumlb. | 5.50 | — | 5.65 | Sulphate, Precip., pure.lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.lb. | — | — | — |
| Formic-iodideoz. | — | — | .43 | Sulphitelb. | .14 | — | .18 | 3-oz. bottleea. | — | — | .30 |
| Glycerite, N.F.lb. | — | — | 1.80 | Sulphocarbonateoz. | .18 | — | .20 | Civetoz. | 2.75 | — | 3.00 |
| Hydroxide, powd.lb. | — | — | 5.05 | Calendula Flowerslb. | .75 | — | .90 | Cloves, Zanzibarlb. | .24 | — | .26 |
| Oleate, 50 p.c.oz. | — | — | .50 | Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)lb. | — | — | — | Powdered, purelb. | .28 | — | .30 |
| Oxychloridelb. | — | — | .435 | Camphor, refinedlb. | .56 | — | .60 | Penanglb. | .44 | — | .48 |
| Phenolsulphonatelb. | — | — | 9.30 | ¼-lb. squareslb. | .57 | — | .62 | Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)lb. | .43 | — | .48 |
| Phosphatelb. | — | — | 5.20 | Powderedlb. | .65 | — | .70 | Carbonateoz. | — | — | .30 |
| Salicylate, 65 p.c.lb. | 4.95 | — | 6.15 | Japaneselb. | .57 | — | .62 | Chlorideoz. | — | — | .15 |
| 40 p.c.lb. | 4.50 | — | 4.80 | Monobromatedlb. | 4.20 | — | 4.80 | Nitrateoz. | — | — | .15 |
| Sub-benzoatelb. | 6.95 | — | 8.00 | Canary Seed, Sicilylb. | — | — | — | Sulphatelb. | — | — | 1.30 |
| Subcarbonatelb. | 3.95 | — | 4.50 | Smyrnalb. | — | — | — | Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v. oz. | 6.00 | — | 6.30 |
| Subgallatelb. | 3.75 | — | 3.95 | So. Americanlb. | .07 | — | .09 | Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.oz. | — | — | 5.40 |
| | | | | Canella Bark, powderedlb. | .30 | — | .34 | ½ oz. vialsoz. | — | — | 5.60 |
| | | | | Cannabine Tannateoz. | — | — | 4.50 | Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)oz. | 1.00 | — | 1.10 |
| | | | | Cannabis Indica Herblb. | 2.70 | — | 3.00 | Coca Leaves, Huanucolb. | — | — | .50 |
| | | | | Cantharides, Russ., Sifted.lb. | 10.50 | — | 11.00 | Truxillolb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| | | | | Powderedlb. | 11.00 | — | 11.50 | Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)lb. | .15 | — | .20 |
| | | | | Chineselb. | 1.50 | — | 1.80 | Powderedlb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| | | | | Powderedlb. | 1.70 | — | 1.90 | Cochineal, Honduraslb. | .95 | — | 1.10 |
| | | | | | | | | Powderedlb. | 1.00 | — | 1.15 |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|---------|--|---------|------|---------|---|------|-------|--------|
| Codeine | oz. | 9.75 | -11.00 | Dragon's Blood powd. | lb. | .35 | -.65 | Ginger Root, African | lb. | .14 | -.17 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | 9.50 | -10.00 | Extra | lb. | 1.50 | -1.65 | Powdered | lb. | .17 | -.20 |
| Nitrate | oz. | 9.50 | -10.00 | Powdered | lb. | 1.60 | -1.90 | Jamaica, bleached | lb. | .30 | -.32 |
| Salicylate | oz. | 8.50 | - | Reeds | lb. | 1.00 | -1.15 | Ground | lb. | .32 | -.34 |
| Phosphate | oz. | 7.20 | -8.50 | Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. | gr. | - | -.17 | Powdered | lb. | .34 | -.36 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 7.20 | -9.00 | tubes | gr. | - | -.17 | Ginseng | lb. | 7.50 | -8.50 |
| Cohosh Root, black | lb. | .15 | -.20 | Duotol | oz. | - | -1.50 | Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sul- | | | |
| Blue | lb. | .14 | -.19 | Dwarf Elder | lb. | .35 | -.40 | phate) | lb. | .08 | -.12 |
| Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr. | — | — | — | Echinacea Root | lb. | .30 | -.33 | Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums | | | |
| Colchicum Root | lb. | 1.50 | - | Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. | | | -10.00 | and bbls. added | lb. | .47 | -.50 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.60 | - | incl. | — | — | -.80 | in cans | lb. | .49 | -.52 |
| Seed | lb. | — | — | 1-oz. | oz. | — | -.45 | Less | lb. | .55 | -.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — | Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb. | | | Nominal | Glycan (developer), 16-oz. bot. | | | |
| Collodion, U.S.P., 1900 | lb. | .49 | -.60 | 1-oz. | oz. | — | -.45 | U. S. P., 15 gr. v. | doz. | 2.80 | -3.40 |
| Cantharidal, U.S.P. | lb. | 6.70 | - | Elaterin | 15 grs. | — | 2.00 | Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) | lb. | 1.20 | -1.40 |
| Flexible, U.S.P. | lb. | — | -.56 | Elaterium | oz. | .90 | -1.10 | Golden Seal Root | lb. | 5.25 | -5.50 |
| Styptic, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.00 | - | Elderberries | lb. | .25 | -.30 | Powdered | lb. | 5.50 | -5.75 |
| Colocynth, select | lb. | .45 | -.60 | Flowers, pressed | lb. | .32 | -.37 | Grains of Paradise | lb. | 1.25 | -1.35 |
| Pulp | lb. | .80 | -.90 | Juice, Sambuci | lb. | — | -.30 | Powdered | lb. | 1.30 | -1.40 |
| Colombo Root | lb. | .24 | -.30 | Elecampane Root | lb. | .18 | -.25 | Grindelia Robusta Herb. | lb. | .20 | -.25 |
| Coltsfoot Leaves | lb. | .25 | -.30 | Ground | lb. | .22 | -.26 | Powdered | lb. | .27 | -.32 |
| Comfrey Root, crushed | lb. | .24 | -.26 | Elm Bark, select | lb. | .28 | -.33 | Squarrosa | lb. | .30 | -.40 |
| Condurango Bark, true | lb. | .35 | -.40 | Ground, pure | lb. | .30 | -.35 | Guaiac, Resin | lb. | .35 | -.45 |
| Conium Leaves | lb. | .27 | -.32 | Powdered, pure | lb. | .33 | -.36 | Powdered | lb. | .40 | -.55 |
| Seed | lb. | .25 | -.30 | Emetin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -13.00 | Wood rasped | lb. | .03 | -.06 |
| Copaiba, S. A. | lb. | .75 | -.85 | Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | ea. | — | -1.10 | Guaiacal liquid | oz. | 1.60 | -1.70 |
| Para | lb. | .72 | -.82 | Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | -2.75 | Phosphite | oz. | 2.00 | -2.25 |
| Copper, Acetate, distilled | lb. | .90 | -1.15 | Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph) | | | 1.00 | Salicyl (Guaiac, Salol.) | oz. | 1.60 | -1.80 |
| Ammoniated | lb. | .60 | -.70 | Ergot, Russia | lb. | .90 | -1.00 | Valerianate (Geosote) | oz. | — | -1.34 |
| Arsenate | oz. | — | -.12 | Powdered | lb. | 1.00 | -1.05 | Guaiacquin | oz. | — | -1.75 |
| Arsenite | oz. | — | -.12 | Ergotin, Amorph., 15 gr. v. ea. | | | — | Guarana (Paullinia) | lb. | 1.50 | -1.60 |
| Carbonate | oz. | .45 | -.60 | Ergotole | oz. | — | -.50 | Powdered | lb. | 1.70 | -1.80 |
| Chloride, pure, cryst. | lb. | .65 | -.70 | Erthroxylol (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -6.00 | Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) | oz. | .20 | -.25 |
| Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4. | oz. | — | -.15 | Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | -.30 | Gutta Percha, crude chips. | lb. | 1.50 | -1.5 |
| Hydroxide | lb. | 2.00 | - | Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | -.30 | Sheet | lb. | 1.50 | -1.75 |
| Iodide | oz. | .46 | -.50 | Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | -.30 | Heliosol | oz. | — | -1.75 |
| Nitrate | lb. | — | -.65 | Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes. | ea. | — | -.35 | Heliotropin | oz. | — | -.32 |
| Oleate, 10 p.c. | oz. | — | -.25 | Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea. | | | — | Heliothore Root, white powd. | lb. | .21 | -.30 |
| Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .50 | -.55 | Ether, Acetic | lb. | .50 | -.75 | Heliotrop | oz. | — | -.30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .55 | -.60 | Chloric | lb. | .60 | -.80 | Helonias Root, crushed | lb. | .50 | -.55 |
| Sulphate (Blue Vit.) | lb. | .15 | -.16 | Nitrous Conct. | lb. | .80 | -1.10 | Hemlock Bark, crushed | lb. | .15 | -.18 |
| Barrels | lb. | .12 | -.13 | U.S.P. | lb. | .27 | -.51 | Powdered | lb. | .18 | -.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .16 | -.20 | U.S.P., 1880 | lb. | .30 | -.36 | Hemlock Gum | lb. | 1.00 | -1.10 |
| Copperas | lb. | .02 | -1.5 | Washed | lb. | .32 | -.37 | Hemogallol | oz. | — | -.80 |
| Coriander | lb. | .10 | -.14 | Valerianic | oz. | .50 | -.55 | Hemoglobin | oz. | — | -.30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | -.22 | Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | -.90 | Hemol | oz. | .80 | -.85 |
| Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer- | | | | Benzoate | lb. | — | -6.00 | Hemp Seed | lb. | .08 | -.10 |
| cury Bichloride) | | | | Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube. | ea. | — | -.40 | Henbane Leaves, Eng. | lb. | — | -1.50 |
| Coto Bark | lb. | .35 | -.45 | Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube. | oz. | — | -.55 | German | lb. | 1.50 | -1.65 |
| Cotoxin, true, 1/4 oz. v. | oz. | — | -27.00 | Eucaine Hydrochlor. | oz. | — | -3.50 | Powdered | lb. | 1.58 | -1.68 |
| Cotton Root Bark | lb. | .20 | -.25 | Eucalyptol, U. S. P. | lb. | .12 | -.14 | Seed | lb. | — | -.40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | -.30 | Eucalyptus Leaves | lb. | .15 | -.20 | Henna Leaves | lb. | .22 | -.28 |
| Couch Grass (Doggrass) | lb. | .12 | -.20 | Eudoxine | oz. | 2.10 | — | Heroin, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | -.42 |
| Cramp Bark | lb. | .12 | -.20 | Euonymin (Eelec. powd.) | oz. | .40 | -.45 | Heroin Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | -.42 |
| Coumarin | oz. | .75 | -.85 | Euphorbium | lb. | .28 | -.32 | Hexamethylenamine | lb. | .75 | -.85 |
| Cranebill | lb. | .24 | -.29 | Powdered | lb. | .35 | -.38 | Hiera Picra | lb. | — | -.45 |
| Crataegus, powdered | lb. | .30 | -.35 | Euphorine | oz. | — | -1.25 | Holocain, 1 gm. vials. | ea. | — | -.35 |
| Cream Tartar, powdered | lb. | .42 | -.50 | Euquinine | oz. | — | -1.80 | Homotropin Alk. | gr. | .36 | -.40 |
| Crocote, Beechwood | oz. | — | -.45 | Europen | oz. | — | -1.80 | Hydrobromide | gr. | .16 | -.26 |
| Carbonate | oz. | — | -1.30 | Exalgine | oz. | — | -1.40 | Hydrochloride | gr. | .40 | -.44 |
| Phosphite | oz. | — | — | Extract Male Fern | oz. | — | -.75 | Salicylate and Sulphate. | gr. | .40 | -.42 |
| Valerate | oz. | — | -1.50 | Fennel Seed | lb. | .20 | -.80 | Honey, strained | lb. | .12 | -.15 |
| Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) | oz. | .55 | -.65 | Ferrypyrin (Hocbst) | lb. | — | -1.50 | Hops, select (1915) | lb. | .36 | -.44 |
| Cubeb Berries, sifted | lb. | .65 | -.70 | Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. | | | — | Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs. | lb. | .39 | -.46 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 | -.78 | 1-oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | — | -.15 | Horehound Leaves | lb. | .35 | -.38 |
| Cudbear | lb. | .67 | -.80 | Flaxseed, cleaned | bbls. | — | -10.50 | Hydracetin | oz. | — | -2.00 |
| Culver's Root | lb. | .22 | -.27 | Ground | lb. | .07 | -.09 | Hydrangea Root | lb. | .22 | -.25 |
| Cumin Seed | lb. | .32 | -.36 | Foenugreek Seed | lb. | .07 | -.10 | Hydrastin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -2.50 |
| Cyanine, 15 gr. vial. | ea. | — | -1.25 | Ground | lb. | .10 | -.12 | Muriate (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -4.25 |
| Cypripedin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -1.25 | Formaldehyde | lb. | .14 | -.25 | Sulphate (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -5.00 |
| Damia Leaves | lb. | .22 | -.26 | Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. incl. | lb. | — | -.50 | Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. | oz. | 28.00 | -30.00 |
| Dandelion Herb | lb. | .30 | -.35 | 4-lb. c.b. inc. | lb. | — | -.20 | Hydrochloride | oz. | 28.00 | -30.00 |
| Root | lb. | .40 | -.45 | Fuller's Earth | lb. | .05 | -.08 | Sulphate | oz. | 28.00 | -30.00 |
| Cut | lb. | .42 | -.47 | Fuastic, chips | lb. | .07 | -.10 | Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v. | ea. | — | -.55 |
| Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.gr. | gr. | .25 | -.32 | Gadual | oz. | — | -.75 | Hydrastine Sulphate | oz. | — | -.80 |
| Dermatol | oz. | .19 | -.26 | Galangal Root, selected | lb. | .22 | -.28 | Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or car- | | | |
| Dextrine, yellow | lb. | .10 | -.15 | Powdered | lb. | .28 | -.34 | tions incl. | lb. | 6.00 | -6.50 |
| White | lb. | .12 | -.17 | Galbanum, strained | lb. | 1.10 | -1.20 | Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me- | | | |
| Dextro-quinine | oz. | — | -.37 | Gambier | lb. | .20 | -.30 | dical | lb. | .18 | -.25 |
| Dianal (developer), 1-lb. bots. | | | | Gamboge, blocky | lb. | 1.75 | -1.90 | Sol. Technical | lb. | .15 | -.22 |
| incl. | lb. | — | Nominal | Powdered | lb. | 1.85 | -2.05 | Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.gr. | lb. | .32 | -.37 |
| 1-oz. | oz. | — | -.80 | Select, Pipe, bright | lb. | 1.75 | -1.90 | Hyoscynamin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -3.00 |
| Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Ver- | | | | Garlie, on strings | string | — | -.30 | Hyoscynamine, Amorp., 15 gr. | | | |
| onal) | oz. | — | -2.50 | Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) | | | — | vials | ea. | — | -3.75 |
| Digalen, 1/2 oz. v. | vial | — | -.80 | Gelatin, Pink | lb. | 1.00 | -1.10 | Crystal, white | gr. | .30 | -.35 |
| Digipuraturn, 1/4 oz. | ea. | — | -1.70 | Gold | lb. | 1.05 | -1.10 | Hydrobromide | gr. | .16 | -.20 |
| Digitalin, eighths | oz. | 11.00 | -16.00 | Silver | lb. | 5.25 | — | Hypnone | oz. | — | -2.15 |
| 15-gr. vials | ea. | .70 | -.75 | Gelsemin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | -5.00 | Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mercury) | oz. | — | -.85 |
| Digitalis Leaves, Eng. | lb. | 1.00 | -1.10 | Gelsemin, C. P. crystals, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | -5.00 | Iceland Moss | lb. | .18 | -.20 |
| German | lb. | 1.10 | -1.20 | Sulphate, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | -5.00 | Ichthalbin | oz. | — | — |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.10 | -1.20 | Gelsemium Root | lb. | .16 | -.20 | Tab., 5 gr. | 100s | — | -1.05 |
| Pressed, ora. | lb. | 1.10 | -1.20 | Powdered | lb. | .25 | -.30 | | | | |
| Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. | ea. | — | -2.00 | Gentian, Root | lb. | .30 | -.33 | | | | |
| Diogen, 16-oz. | oz. | — | -.37 | Powdered | lb. | .35 | -.40 | | | | |
| 1-oz. | oz. | — | -.37 | | | | | | | | |
| Dionin | oz. | — | -10.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Doretin | oz. | — | -1.75 | | | | | | | | |
| Dug Grass, cut | lb. | 1.60 | -.175 | | | | | | | | |
| Dover's Powder | lb. | 2.65 | -2.75 | | | | | | | | |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|------|------|---------------------------------|------|---------|---|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|---|--------|
| Ichthyol | lb. | — | — | Lead Acetate (sugar) | lb. | .22 | — | .25 | Mercury, Bromide | oz. | — | — | .60 |
| Imogen, 1-lb. | lb. | — | — | Carbonate, Medicinal | lb. | .50 | — | .55 | Cyanide | lb. | — | — | — |
| 1-oz. | oz. | — | .30 | Chloride | lb. | .75 | — | .85 | Chloride, Mild (cal'l) | lb. | 1.40 | — | 1.55 |
| Indigo, Bengal, true | lb. | 3.60 | — | Chromate, pure fused | lb. | — | — | 1.10 | Iodide, green, Prof. | lb. | 4.25 | — | 4.45 |
| Carmine, Dry | oz. | .50 | — | Iodide, powdered | oz. | .35 | — | .38 | Red. (Pre.) Biniodide | lb. | 4.35 | — | 4.55 |
| Madras | lb. | 1.75 | — | Nitrate | lb. | .23 | — | .40 | Nitrate | lb. | — | — | .30 |
| Insect Powder | lb. | .38 | — | Oleate, 10 p.c. | oz. | .20 | — | .25 | Oxide, Red (red pre.) | lb. | 1.80 | — | 2.10 |
| Pure Uncol'd Dal'm | lb. | .50 | — | Oxide, yellow, pure | lb. | — | — | .50 | Yellow | lb. | — | — | .25 |
| Inulin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | 1.25 | Lecithin | oz. | — | — | 2.00 | Salicylate | lb. | .36 | — | .40 |
| Iodine, Resublimed | lb. | 5.00 | — | Leeches, best Swedish | ea. | .12 | — | .15 | Sulphate (Turp. M'l) | lb. | 3.40 | — | 3.55 |
| Monobromide | oz. | — | .50 | Lemon Peel, Ribbons | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Sulphocyanate | lb. | — | — | 3.00 |
| Monochloride | oz. | — | .75 | Ground | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Mercury with Chalk (by suc- | | | | |
| Trichloride | oz. | — | .95 | Lenigallol | lb. | — | — | 1.00 | cussion | oz. | .65 | — | .85 |
| Iodipin, 10 p.c. | oz. | — | — | Levulose, cryst. | oz. | — | — | 4.00 | Mesotan (25 oz. 42) | oz. | — | — | .47 |
| 25 p.c. | oz. | — | — | Licorice, Corig. | lb. | .45 | — | .50 | Metacarb. (devel.), 4-oz. | oz. | — | — | — |
| Iodoform, cryst. & powd. | lb. | 6.55 | — | Mass | lb. | .44 | — | .49 | 1-oz. | oz. | — | — | — |
| Deodorized | lb. | — | 7.05 | Powdered | lb. | .56 | — | .65 | Methylene Blue | oz. | 1.15 | — | 1.40 |
| Iodol | oz. | — | — | Root, Russian, cut | lb. | .75 | — | .80 | Metol (developer), 16-oz. | oz. | — | — | — |
| Iodolkyrine, 1/4-oz. vials. | oz. | — | — | Powdered | lb. | .60 | — | .85 | Millet Seed | lb. | .08 | — | .14 |
| Ipecac Root, Carthagea | lb. | 2.00 | — | Root, Spanish, bundles. | lb. | .30 | — | .33 | German | lb. | — | — | — |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.25 | — | Powdered | lb. | .30 | — | .33 | Morphine, Acet. 1/4 oz. v. | oz. | 7.70 | — | 7.85 |
| Rio | lb. | 4.50 | — | Lilacine | oz. | .75 | — | .90 | Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v. | oz. | 7.70 | — | 7.85 |
| Iris Moss, Bleached | lb. | .20 | — | Lime, Chlorinated, bulk. | lb. | .07 1/2 | — | .10 | Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v. | oz. | 6.40 | — | 6.60 |
| Irisin (Eccletic Powder) | oz. | — | .60 | Assort. 1, 1/2 and 3/4 lb. | lb. | .12 | — | .16 | Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v. | oz. | 6.40 | — | 6.60 |
| Iron, Acetate, dry | oz. | .14 | — | Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | — | .55 | Meconate | oz. | — | — | 8.75 |
| Benzoate | oz. | .40 | — | Litharge | lb. | .11 | — | .15 | Sulphate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | 6.30 | — | 6.50 |
| Bromide | oz. | .35 | — | Benzoate | oz. | — | — | .25 | 1/4 oz. vial | oz. | 6.40 | — | 6.60 |
| Chloride, cryst. U.S.P. | lb. | .30 | — | Benzo-salicylate | lb. | — | — | 2.85 | Valerate, 1/4 oz. v. | oz. | 6.50 | — | 6.80 |
| Citrate, U. S. P. | lb. | .90 | — | Bitartrate | oz. | — | — | .25 | Mullein Flow, 1-lb. cans. | lb. | 2.75 | — | 3.25 |
| and Ammonia, Sol. | lb. | .80 | — | Bromide | oz. | — | — | .25 | Powdered | lb. | 2.20 | — | 2.60 |
| and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. | lb. | .325 | — | Carbonate | lb. | 8.50 | — | 8.80 | Musk Root | lb. | 2.65 | — | 3.00 |
| (12 p.c. Q.) Scales | lb. | 3.75 | — | Chloride | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.50 | Musk Seed | lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Quin. & Strychnine | lb. | 3.75 | — | Citrate | lb. | 2.00 | — | 2.20 | Mustard Seed, black | lb. | .20 | — | .23 |
| Glycerinophosphate, sol. | oz. | — | .460 | Glycerophosphate | oz. | — | — | .58 | Ground | lb. | .23 | — | .26 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.75 | — | Iodide | oz. | — | — | 6.60 | White | lb. | .23 | — | .25 |
| Iodide | oz. | .35 | — | Salicylate | lb. | 5.90 | — | 6.60 | Ground | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Syrup | lb. | .40 | — | Lobelia Herb | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Myricin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — | .60 |
| Nitrate Sol. U. S. P. | lb. | .27 | — | Powdered | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Myrrh (Gum-Resin) | lb. | .30 | — | .40 |
| Oxalate (Ferrous) | oz. | .18 | — | Seed, clean | lb. | .36 | — | .38 | Naphthalene, flake or balls. | lb. | .13 | — | .16 |
| Oxide (Subcarb.) | lb. | — | .18 | Lobelium (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — | 2.00 | Naphthol, Alpha. | lb. | — | — | 4.00 |
| Red, Saccharated | lb. | — | .45 | Lodestone | lb. | .40 | — | .45 | Beta, Resubl. | lb. | — | — | 4.00 |
| Peptonized | lb. | — | 3.05 | Lovage Root, sol. white. | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Beta, Benzoate | oz. | — | — | .65 |
| Phosphate, gran., lb. bots. | lb. | .85 | — | Seed | lb. | .60 | — | .70 | Narcotine, pure, 1/4-oz. v. | ea. | — | — | 1.25 |
| U. S. P. Scales | lb. | .85 | — | Lupulin | lb. | 2.50 | — | 2.60 | Nerol (Identical with Amidol), | | | | |
| Precipitated, 1 lb. bots. | lb. | .35 | — | Lycetol | oz. | — | — | 4.25 | 1-oz. | oz. | — | — | .30 |
| Protocarb (Vallet's M) | lb. | .30 | — | Lycopodium | lb. | 3.90 | — | 4.15 | Nickel and Ammon. Sul. | lb. | .19 | — | .21 |
| Pyrophosph. Scales Sol. | lb. | .85 | — | Mace, whole | lb. | .75 | — | .85 | Acetate | oz. | — | — | .17 |
| Quevenne's (by hydram.) | lb. | .58 | — | Madder, Dutch | lb. | .35 | — | .50 | Bromide | oz. | — | — | .50 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .20 | — | Powdered | lb. | .85 | — | .90 | Chloride | lb. | — | — | 1.30 |
| Sesquichloride | lb. | .30 | — | Magnesium, Benzoate | oz. | — | — | .45 | Iodide | oz. | — | — | 1.70 |
| Solution | lb. | .09 | — | Calcined | lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Sulphate | lb. | — | — | .26 |
| Subsulphate | lb. | .27 | — | Carbonate, 4 ozs. | lb. | .22 | — | .26 | Nirvanin | oz. | — | — | 3.50 |
| Solution (Mensel's) | lb. | .12 | — | 2 oz. | lb. | .23 | — | .27 | Novaspirin | oz. | — | — | 1.00 |
| Sulph. (Copperas) | 100 lbs. | 2.20 | — | Powdered | lb. | .20 | — | .35 | 25-oz. lots | oz. | — | — | .90 |
| Cryst., pure | lb. | .08 | — | Ponderous | lb. | .80 | — | .85 | Tablets, 100s | — | — | — | 1.25 |
| Dried | lb. | .15 | — | Glycerophosphate | oz. | .32 | — | .33 | Novocain | oz. | — | — | 3.25 |
| Tartrate & Ammonium | lb. | .80 | — | Hypophosphite, pure | lb. | 1.75 | — | 1.90 | Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram | | | | |
| and Potass. Scales | lb. | .90 | — | Iodide | oz. | — | — | .42 | vials | ea. | — | — | .75 |
| Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P. | lb. | — | .23 | Lactate | oz. | — | — | .25 | Nutgalls | lb. | .40 | — | .72 |
| Valerate | oz. | .40 | — | Metal, Powdered | oz. | .57 | — | .65 | Powdered | lb. | .44 | — | .77 |
| Isinglass, Russian | lb. | 6.50 | — | Ribbon | oz. | .75 | — | .95 | Nutmegs | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| American | lb. | .90 | — | Nitrate | lb. | — | — | .45 | Extra large | 80 to lb. | .42 | — | .46 |
| Jaborandi Leaves | lb. | .30 | — | Peroxide | lb. | — | — | 2.15 | Nux Vomica | lb. | .15 | — | .20 |
| Jalap Root, selected | lb. | .20 | — | Phosphate, pure | oz. | .06 | — | .08 | Powdered | lb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — | Salicylate | 3.00 | — | — | 3.25 | Oil, Almond, bitter | lb. | 7.00 | — | 7.75 |
| Jamaica Dogwood | lb. | .20 | — | Sulphate (Sal. Epsom) | lb. | .03 | — | .06 | Without Acid | lb. | 8.00 | — | 9.00 |
| Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precac- | | | | C. P. Crystals | lb. | .18 | — | .20 | Almonds, sweet | lb. | 1.05 | — | 1.20 |
| torious) | oz. | .10 | — | Dried | lb. | .20 | — | .30 | Amber, crude, dark | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.75 |
| Job's Tears | lb. | .30 | — | Malva Flowers, large. | lb. | — | — | — | Rectified | lb. | 1.90 | — | 2.00 |
| Juglandin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | .35 | Blue, small | lb. | 1.80 | — | 1.90 | Angelica | oz. | 2.60 | — | 2.75 |
| Juniper Berries | lb. | .09 | — | Manaca Root | lb. | .45 | — | .50 | Aniseed, Star | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.40 |
| Kamala | lb. | 2.00 | — | Malva Flowers, large | lb. | — | — | — | Bay | lb. | 3.15 | — | 3.40 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.10 | — | Powdered | lb. | .23 | — | .26 | Benne (Sesame), Imported, | | | | |
| Purified | lb. | — | — | Manganese, Bromide | oz. | — | — | .40 | bbls., or less | gal. | 1.60 | — | 1.70 |
| Kaolin | lb. | .07 | — | Carbonate, cryst., med. | oz. | — | — | .10 | Bergamot | lb. | 4.20 | — | 4.50 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .26 | — | Chloride, cryst. | lb. | .50 | — | .75 | Birch, Black (Betula) | lb. | 3.10 | — | 3.30 |
| Kino | lb. | .62 | — | Glycerophosphate | oz. | .32 | — | .36 | Cade | lb. | .60 | — | .70 |
| Powdered | lb. | .72 | — | Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.90 | — | 2.20 | Capajut, bottles | lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.10 |
| Kola Nuts small and large. | lb. | .26 | — | Iodide | oz. | — | — | .42 | Camphor | lb. | .27 | — | .35 |
| Powdered | lb. | .32 | — | Lactate | oz. | — | — | .25 | Capicum | oz. | — | — | .50 |
| Kousso, powdered | lb. | .65 | — | Oxide, black, powd. | lb. | .24 | — | .30 | Caraway | lb. | 3.45 | — | 3.60 |
| Lactucarium | lb. | 4.50 | — | Peroxide, pure | lb. | .60 | — | .70 | Cassia | lb. | 1.40 | — | 1.80 |
| Lactophenin | oz. | — | 1.00 | Sulph., pure crys. | lb. | .60 | — | .65 | Castor, American | lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 |
| Ladies' Slipper Root | lb. | .40 | — | Manna, flake, large | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 | Cedar Leaves, pure | lb. | .26 | — | .32 |
| Lanoline, "B. J. D." | lb. | — | — | Small | lb. | .95 | — | 1.00 | Wood | oz. | .85 | — | .95 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | — | — | Marjoram Leaves | lb. | .28 | — | .50 | Celery | oz. | .85 | — | .95 |
| "Leibreich" | lb. | — | — | Mastic | lb. | .65 | — | .75 | Chaulmoogra | lb. | 1.90 | — | 2.25 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | — | — | Matico leaves | lb. | .45 | — | .50 | Cherry Laurel | oz. | — | — | .75 |
| Lanum, "Merck" | lb. | — | .70 | Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol | | | | | Cinnamon, Ceylon | oz. | 1.25 | — | 1.35 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | — | 1.00 | (chem. ident. with metol).oz. | — | — | — | 3.50 | Citronella | lb. | .68 | — | 1.20 |
| (See also Adeps Lanae) | | | | Menthol, cryst. | lb. | 3.00 | — | 3.25 | Cloves | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 |
| Larkspur Seed | lb. | .32 | — | Mercury | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.40 | Ceylon | lb. | .24 | — | .32 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — | Ammon (pure precip) | lb. | 1.75 | — | 1.90 | Copa | lb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Lavender Flowers | lb. | .32 | — | Bichloride (cor. sub.) | lb. | 1.40 | — | 1.55 | Cod liver, Newf'land | gal. | 4.50 | — | 4.75 |
| Extra | lb. | .36 | — | Powdered | lb. | 1.35 | — | 1.50 | Norwegian | gal. | 5.25 | — | 5.70 |
| Hand picked | lb. | .40 | — | Bisulphate | lb. | 1.15 | — | 1.25 | Bbls. | ea. | 145.00 | — | 168.00 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1/2 bbls. | ea. | 76.00 | — | 85.00 |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Oil, Copaiha, pure | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | Ointment Citrine | lb. | .70 | — .80 | Potassium Bromide | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 | |
| Coriander | oz. | 2.50 | — 2.75 | Iodine | — | — | — 1.00 | Carbonate (Pearl Ash) | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 | |
| Cottonseed, yel. & wh. | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | Mercurial, 1/2 mercury | lb. | .95 | — 1.05 | C. P. | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 | |
| Croton | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.50 | 1-3 Mercury | lb. | .75 | — .85 | Refined (Sa Tartar) | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.60 | |
| Cubeb | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 | Zinc Oxide | lb. | — | — .50 | Chlorate | lb. | .68 | — .75 | |
| Cumin | lb. | 4.60 | — 4.85 | Opium (Natural) | lb. | 11.25 | — 11.50 | Powdered | lb. | .69 | — .76 | |
| Dill | oz. | .40 | — .45 | Granulated | lb. | 12.25 | — 12.75 | Chloride, C.P. | lb. | .75 | — 1.00 | |
| Erigeron, true | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 | U.S.P., Powdered | lb. | 12.25 | — 12.75 | Citrate | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.10 | |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .80 | — 1.20 | Orange Flowers | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.45 | Cyanide | lb. | .80 | — 3.25 | |
| Fennel Seed, pure | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.25 | Peel, Curacao | lb. | .10 | — .18 | Fluoride | lb. | 2.80 | — 3.50 | |
| Fusel, Crude | gal. | 5.50 | — 6.50 | Orphol | oz. | — | — | Glycerophosphate | oz. | .27 | — .30 | |
| Fusel, pure | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 | Orris, Florentine | lb. | .22 | — .28 | Iodide | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 | |
| Gaultheria Leaf | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 | Select Finger | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.50 | Iodate | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.20 | |
| Geranium, Rose, Nat'l. | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 | Verona | lb. | .20 | — .25 | Lactate, 75-80 p.c. | oz. | — | — .60 | |
| Turkish | lb. | — | — | Orthoform | — | — | — 1.40 | Lactophosphate | oz. | .20 | — .24 | |
| Ginger | oz. | .45 | — .50 | Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles | incl. | — | — | Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. | 1.30 | — 1.75 | | |
| Gingergrass | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 | 1-oz. | — | — | — | Nitrate | lb. | .30 | — .45 | |
| Haarlem, Dutch | gross | 2.65 | — 2.75 | Ortol Bisulphate, tubes. | set | — | — .50 | Powdered | lb. | .29 1/4 | — .34 | |
| Sylvester's | doz. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Ovarian | oz. | — | — 1.30 | C. P. | lb. | .50 | — .55 | |
| Hemlock | lb. | .75 | — .90 | Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 4.00 | Permanganate | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.90 | |
| Henbane | lb. | — | — 1.25 | Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. | — | — | — 2.00 | Pure, Powdered | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 | |
| Juniper Berries | lb. | 7.50 | — 7.75 | v. | — | — | — 2.50 | Prussiate, red | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.00 | |
| Wood | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 | Pancratin, U.S.P. | oz. | .20 | — .25 | Yellow | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 | |
| Lard | gal. | .95 | — 1.10 | Paprika pods, Hungarian. | lb. | .65 | — .70 | Lactophosphate | oz. | .28 | — .30 | |
| Lavender, Mitcham | oz. | — | — | Paraffin | lb. | .11 | — .15 | Salicylate | oz. | .28 | — .30 | |
| Flowers | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.25 | Paraform | oz. | .14 | — .18 | C. P. | lb. | .90 | — 1.15 | |
| Garden, French | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 | Paraldehyde, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 3.00 | Sulphate | lb. | — | — 1.00 | |
| Spike | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 | Paramidophenol (Hydrochlor- | ide), 1-oz. c.v. incl. | oz. | — .75 | Sulphide | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 | |
| Lemon | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 | Pareira Brava Root | lb. | .35 | — .40 | Tartrate, Powdered (Solu- | ble Tartar) | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.55 |
| Lemongrass | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 | Paris Green | lb. | .35 | — .44 | Prickly Ash Bark | lb. | .25 | — .30 | |
| Limes, expressed | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.50 | Parsley Seed | lb. | .28 | — .33 | Powdered | lb. | .32 | — .37 | |
| Distilled | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Patchouli Leaves | lb. | .40 | — .50 | Berries | lb. | .20 | — .24 | |
| Linseed boiled | gal. | .72 | — .84 | Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. | v. | — | — 1.75 | Protargol | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | |
| Raw | gal. | .71 | — .83 | Tannate, 15 gr. v. | ca. | — | — 1.00 | Pulsatilla Herb | lb. | 4.20 | — 5.00 | |
| Lobelia | oz. | — | — .75 | Pellitory Root | lb. | .45 | — .60 | Pumpkin Seed | lb. | .20 | — .25 | |
| Mace, distilled | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 | Pennyroyal, Herb | lb. | .20 | — .25 | Pyoktanin Blue | oz. | 2.50 | — 3.00 | |
| Expressed | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 | Pepper, black, clean sift. | lb. | .23 | — .26 | Pyridine | — | — | — .25 | |
| Male, Fern, Etheral. | lb. | 9.00 | — 12.00 | White | lb. | .28 | — .30 | Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. | c.b. 10 | — | — 6.00 | |
| Mustard, artificial | oz. | 22.00 | — 25.00 | Peppermint Herb, Germ. | lb. | .50 | — .55 | Quassia, rasped | lb. | .18 | — .22 | |
| Essential | lb. | .42 | — .48 | Leaves, pressed, oza. | lb. | .25 | — .30 | Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .28 | |
| Mirbane | oz. | — | — 1.25 | Persian Berries | lb. | .45 | — .55 | Ouebracho Bark | lb. | .60 | — .65 | |
| Musk | gal. | 1.50 | — 1.60 | Petrolatum, U.S.P., white. | lb. | .15 | — .18 | Queen of Meadow Leaves. | lb. | .25 | — .30 | |
| Neatsfoot | oz. | 4.00 | — 4.50 | Phenacetin (Bayer) | oz. | — | — 2.00 | Quince Seed | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | |
| Neroli, Bigarade, best. | oz. | 4.50 | — 5.00 | Pheno-bromate | oz. | — | — 2.00 | Quinidine, Alk., cryst. | oz. | 1.50 | — 1.60 | |
| Petale, extra | oz. | 4.50 | — 5.00 | Phenol-bismuth | oz. | — | — .80 | Sulph. | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | |
| Nutmeg | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 | Phenolphthalein | oz. | 1.75 | — 2.00 | Quinine, Alkaloid | oz. | — | — 1.52 | |
| Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal. | and 1 gal. cans. | 3.25 | — 3.50 | Phosphorus, Amorphous | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.55 | Acetate | oz. | — | — 1.55 | |
| 3 and 6 gal. cans. | 3.10 | — 3.35 | Photol | oz. | — | — 4.00 | Arsenate | oz. | — | — 1.47 | | |
| Malaga | gal. | 1.40 | — 1.65 | Pichu Herb | lb. | .22 | — .25 | Arsenite | oz. | — | — 1.38 | |
| Pompeian | gal. | 2.70 | — 3.00 | Pilocarpine, Alk., pure. | gr. | .10 | — .12 | Benzoate | oz. | — | — 1.56 | |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 2.80 | — 3.00 | Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | — .10 | Bisulphate | oz. | .75 | — .92 | |
| Sweet | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | ca. | — | — .40 | Carbolate | oz. | — | — 1.55 | |
| Origanum | lb. | .35 | — .48 | Nitrate | gr. | .07 | — .08 | Citrate | oz. | — | — 1.40 | |
| Palm, Lagos | lb. | .22 | — .24 | Salicylate, 5 gr. v. | gr. | — | — .10 | Glycerophosphate | oz. | — | — 1.79 | |
| Kernel | lb. | .20 | — .22 | Pink Root, true | lb. | .48 | — .52 | Hydrobromide | oz. | — | — 1.55 | |
| Paraffin, Domestic | gal. | — | — 1.25 | Piperidine | oz. | — | — 1.00 | Hydrochloride | oz. | — | — 1.42 | |
| Light | gal. | — | — 3.00 | Piperin | oz. | .80 | — .90 | Hypophosphite | oz. | — | — 1.48 | |
| Russian | gal. | — | — 3.00 | Piperazine | oz. | — | — 4.25 | Phenolsulphonate | oz. | — | — 1.27 | |
| Patchouli | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.40 | Pipsissewa Leaves | lb. | .32 | — .45 | Phosphate | oz. | — | — 1.32 | |
| Peach Kernels | lb. | .50 | — .60 | Pitch, Burgundy | lb. | .24 | — .28 | Lactate | oz. | — | — 1.55 | |
| Peanut | gal. | .90 | — 1.10 | Plaster, calcined | bbi. | 2.20 | — 2.30 | Salicylate | oz. | — | — 1.38 | |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | 1.55 | — 2.00 | True, dentist's, sifted. | bbi. | — | — 2.50 | Sulphate, 100-oz. tins. | oz. | .70 | — .80 | |
| Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. | S. P.) | — | — 3.90 | Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15- | gr. vials | ca. | 1.60 — 1.80 | 5-oz. vials | oz. | .75 | — .85 | |
| Peppermint, N. Y. | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.25 | Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15- | gr. vials | ca. | 1.60 — 2.00 | 1-oz. vials | oz. | .85 | — .92 | |
| Hotchkiss | lb. | 2.85 | — 3.00 | 1-oz. | oz. | .46 | — .50 | Valerate | oz. | — | — 1.44 | |
| Western | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.20 | Pleurisy Root | lb. | .25 | — .30 | Rape Seed, English | lb. | .12 | — .14 | |
| Petit Grain | oz. | .45 | — .55 | Plumbago, C.P. | oz. | .50 | — .60 | German | lb. | .10 | — .12 | |
| Pimenta | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 | Podophyllin (Resin) | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.70 | Red Saunders | lb. | .14 | — .16 | |
| Pine Needles | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.70 | Poke Berries | lb. | .20 | — .22 | Rennet, powder | oz. | — | — .75 | |
| Rape Seed | gal. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | Root | lb. | .16 | — .20 | Resin, common | lb. | .06 | — .08 | |
| Rhodinol | oz. | — | — 4.00 | Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 | Good, strained, per 280 lbs. | 4.75 | — 5.50 | | |
| Rhodium | oz. | .30 | — .40 | Poppy Heads | lb. | .80 | — .90 | Powdered | lb. | .11 | — .16 | |
| Rose, Kissanlik | oz. | 3.50 | — 4.00 | Seed, blue (Maw) | lb. | .34 | — .40 | Resor-Bisnol | oz. | — | — 1.00 | |
| Artificial | oz. | 3.50 | — 4.00 | White | lb. | .36 | — .38 | Sesorcin, pure white | oz. | 1.50 | — 1.65 | |
| Rosemary Flowers | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 | Potassa, Caustic, com. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 | Rhamin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | — 1.00 | |
| Trieste | lb. | .75 | — .90 | White, sticks | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.30 | Rhatany Root | lb. | .60 | — .65 | |
| Rosin | gal. | .35 | — .70 | Potassium Acetate | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 | Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles | incl. | — | — | |
| Rue, pure | oz. | .40 | — .50 | Arsenate | oz. | — | — .12 | 1-oz. | oz. | — | — | |
| Sage | oz. | — | — .40 | Benzoate | oz. | .30 | — .45 | Rhubarb, Canton | lb. | .44 | — .90 | |
| Salad, Union Oil Co. | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | Bichromate | lb. | .55 | — .70 | Clippings | lb. | .35 | — .45 | |
| Sandalwood, English | lb. | 7.80 | — 8.30 | Bicarbonate | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 | Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .95 | |
| Sandalwood, W. I. | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 | C. P. | lb. | 1.00 | — .80 | Rochelle Salt | lb. | .37 | — .42 | |
| Sassafras | lb. | .88 | — .90 | Bisulphite | lb. | — | — 1.10 | Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. | incl. | — | — 2.25 | |
| Savin | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 | Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) | pure and pow'd | lb. | .50 — .55 | 3-oz. bottle incl. | ea. | — | — .75 | |
| Spearmint, pure | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.90 | Borate | lb. | — | — .90 | Rose Leaves, pale. | lb. | — | — | |
| Sperm, winter, blechd. | gal. | .90 | — 1.00 | — | — | — | — | Red | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.15 | |
| Spruce | lb. | .75 | — .90 | — | — | — | — | Rosemary Flowers | lb. | .25 | — .30 | |
| Tansy | lb. | .75 | — .90 | — | — | — | — | Rotten Stone | lb. | .07 | — .10 | |
| Tar, U.S.F. | gal. | .40 | — .50 | — | — | — | — | Rubidium Bromide | oz. | — | — 1.75 | |
| Thyme, commercial | lb. | .35 | — .75 | — | — | — | — | Iodide, 1 oz. v. | ea. | 2.00 | — 2.25 | |
| Red, No. 1 | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 | — | — | — | — | Sabadilla Seed | lb. | .32 | — .47 | |
| White | lb. | 1.62 | — 1.70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Whale | gal. | .70 | — .75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Wine, Etheral, light. | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Heavy, true, f. grapes. | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Wintergreen | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Wmwood, Amer., good. | lb. | 2.60 | — 2.70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Ylang Ylang, true. | oz. | — | — 6.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|------|-------|---------|
| Saccharin | lb. | 17.50 | —18.50 | Sodium Phosphate, cryst | lb. | .10 | — .12 | Theophorin | oz. | — | .75 |
| Saffron, Amer. (safflower) | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 | Pure, cryst | lb. | .10 | — .12 | Thiosinamine | lb. | — | 8.50 |
| Spanish, true Valencia | lb. | 11.50 | — 11.75 | Recrystallized | lb. | .13 | — .16 | 1-oz. c.v. inc. | oz. | — | .65 |
| Sage Leaves | lb. | .35 | — .60 | Dried | lb. | .24 | — .45 | Thiocarbamide | oz. | — | 1.60 |
| Domestic | lb. | .55 | — .75 | Phosphomolybdate | oz. | .45 | — .50 | Thiocoll | oz. | — | 1.60 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .12 | — .15 | Salicylate | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 | Thyme herb | lb. | .22 | — .28 |
| Salicin | oz. | .75 | — .90 | From Oil Wintergreen | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.50 | Thymol | lb. | 11.50 | — 12.00 |
| Saliformin | oz. | — | 1.00 | Silicate, dry | lb. | .12 | — .20 | Iodide, U. S. P. | lb. | 12.00 | — 12.50 |
| Salipyrin | oz. | — | .80 | Silicofluoride | oz. | — | .15 | Thyroids | lb. | — | 12.00 |
| Salol | lb. | 4.50 | — 7.50 | Liquid | lb. | .04 | — .08 | Tilia Flowers, no leaves | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Salophen | oz. | — | 1.00 | Succinate | lb. | — | 4.75 | With leaves | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Salopine | oz. | — | 1.25 | Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) | lb. | .04 | — .05 | Tin, Chloride, pure | lb. | — | 1.05 |
| Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate) | lb. | — | — | Pure cryst. | lb. | .08 | — .10 | Oxide, pure | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Sandalwood | lb. | .20 | — .25 | Dry | lb. | .08 | — .12 | Toluene | lb. | — | 1.25 |
| Ground | lb. | .25 | — .30 | Sulphide | lb. | .48 | — .53 | Tolypyrin | lb. | — | 1.25 |
| Sandarac, Gum, clean | lb. | .40 | — .50 | Sulphide, cryst. | lb. | .12 | — .12 | Tormentilla Root | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Sanguinarin (Resinoid) | lb. | 2.80 | — 2.90 | Pure, dried (Anhydrous) | lb. | .27 | — .32 | Triphenin | oz. | — | 3.25 |
| Santonin | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.00 | Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.60 | Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.35 |
| Saponin, crude | lb. | — | 4.00 | Valerate | oz. | — | .55 | Aleppo, No. 1. | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut. | lb. | .52 | — .58 | and Potassium Tartrate | lb. | .37 | — .42 | Powdered | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.00 |
| Mexican, cut | lb. | .18 | — .22 | (Rochelle Salt) | lb. | — | 4.00 | Turpentine, Chian, gen. | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Powdered | lb. | .22 | — .26 | Sparteine Sulph. | lb. | — | 4.00 | Venice | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.25 |
| Sassafras, Pith | oz. | .18 | — .20 | Spearmint Leaves, ozs. | lb. | .34 | — .38 | Artificial | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Bark | lb. | .20 | — .26 | Spermaceti, cakes | lb. | .36 | — .38 | Turkey Corn Root | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Satrapol | oz. | — | .40 | Spikenard Root | lb. | .25 | — .35 | Turmeric, powdered | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Saw Palmetto Berries | lb. | .18 | — .20 | Extra | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.65 | Unicorn Root, true | lb. | .25 | — .33 |
| Scammony, Resin | oz. | .25 | — .30 | Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. | lb. | .56 | — .64 | False | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l. oz. | — | — | 1.50 | Aromatic | lb. | .50 | — .55 | Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. oz. | — | — | .75 |
| Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial | ea. | 3.50 | — 3.75 | Ether, comp. | lb. | — | 1.80 | 1-lb. | lb. | — | 7.50 |
| Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. | ea. | .75 | — 1.00 | Nitrous, U.S.P. | lb. | .52 | — .60 | Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. | oz. | — | .45 |
| Senecio (Resinoid) | lb. | — | 1.50 | Spirits Turpentine | gal. | .48 | — .60 | Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.v. 14. | lb. | — | 5.75 |
| Senega Root | lb. | .53 | — .66 | Squawvine Root | lb. | .46 | — .58 | 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. | oz. | — | .45 |
| Seneditz Mixture | lb. | .29 | — .37 | Squill Root, white | lb. | .24 | — .28 | Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. | oz. | — | .50 |
| Senna Leaves, Alexandria | lb. | .55 | — .90 | Starch, iodized | lb. | — | 4.20 | Uva Ursi | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .60 | — .65 | Stavesacre, seed | lb. | .58 | — .65 | Valerian Root, English | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Tinnevely, select | lb. | .40 | — .50 | Stillingia Root | lb. | .17 | — .20 | Powdered | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle. | lb. | — | — | Powdered | lb. | .23 | — .26 | German | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| 3-oz. | oz. | — | — | Storax, liquid | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 | Powdered | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Sepia, True | oz. | — | .45 | Stovain, 1/4 oz. | doz. | 9.00 | — 16.00 | Vanillin (Chenopodium) | oz. | .65 | — .80 |
| Serpentaria (Va. Snake root) | lb. | .50 | — .55 | Stramonium Leaves | lb. | .37 | — .35 | Veratrine | oz. | — | 2.40 |
| Silver, Chloride | oz. | .73 | — .80 | Powdered | lb. | .36 | — .40 | Sulphate | oz. | — | 2.70 |
| Citrate | oz. | — | 1.15 | Pressed, ozs. | lb. | .38 | — .43 | Veratrum Viride, Root | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Cyanide | oz. | 1.04 | — 1.10 | Seed | lb. | .20 | — .22 | Verdigris, pow'd, pure. | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Iodide | oz. | — | 1.19 | Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .28 | Veronal | oz. | — | .45 |
| Lactate | oz. | — | 1.00 | Strontium Acetate | oz. | .10 | — .12 | Tablets, 10's | 100s | — | .40 |
| Nitrate, cryst. | oz. | .46 | — .48 | Bromide | lb. | 2.60 | — 3.00 | Vervain Root | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Fused Cones | oz. | .49 | — .51 | Carbonate | lb. | .55 | — .60 | Violet Flowers | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Nucleinate | oz. | .65 | — .70 | Chloride | lb. | .55 | — .80 | Wahoo, Bark of Root | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Oxide | oz. | 1.05 | — 1.10 | Iodide | oz. | .40 | — .45 | Bark of Tree | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Simaruba, Bark of Root. | lb. | .24 | — .30 | Lactate | oz. | .15 | — .20 | Walnut Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .30 |
| Skullcap Leaves | lb. | .32 | — .40 | Nitrate, dry | lb. | .55 | — .65 | Water Pepper | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .29 | — .34 | Granular, C. P. | lb. | .80 | — .85 | Wax, Bay | lb. | .23 | — .32 |
| Skunk Cabbage | lb. | .20 | — .25 | Peroxide (Hydrated) | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.60 | Bees, yellow | lb. | .42 | — .50 |
| Smilacin (Resinoid) | oz. | — | 3.00 | Salicylate | lb. | 3.15 | — 3.25 | Carnauba, No. 1 | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Snakeroot, Canada | lb. | .35 | — .50 | Strophanthus Seed, brown. | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 | Japan | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Soap, Castile, green | lb. | .16 | — .17 | Green | lb. | — | — | White Hellebore, Root | lb. | .23 | — .28 |
| Mottled, genuine | lb. | .15 | — .17 | Powdered | lb. | — | — | Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| White, Conti's | lb. | .18 | — .20 | Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz. | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 | White Pine Bark | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Soap, soft, green | lb. | — | .25 | Alk., pow'd, 1-8th oz. v. | oz. | 1.70 | — 1.80 | Whiting | lb. | .94 | — .05 |
| Soap Tree Bark, whole. | lb. | .14 | — .16 | Arsenate | oz. | — | 2.00 | Wild Cherry Bark | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Cut | lb. | .20 | — .24 | Arsenite | oz. | — | 2.00 | Ground | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .25 | Glycerophosphate, 1/4 oz. v. oz. | — | 3.05 | — 3.05 | Willow Bark, black | lb. | .18 | — .18 |
| Soda, Caustic, purified, fused. | lb. | .30 | — .40 | Hypophosphite | oz. | — | 2.25 | White | lb. | .25 | — .25 |
| Sodium, Acetate | lb. | .18 | — .22 | Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v. | oz. | — | 2.25 | Wintergreen Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Arsenate | lb. | .25 | — .60 | Phosphate | oz. | — | 2.05 | Winter's Bark | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Arsenite | lb. | .65 | — .75 | Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v. | oz. | — | 1.65 | Witch Hazel, Extract, dou- | gal. | .70 | — .80 |
| Benzoate | lb. | 6.30 | — 6.80 | Sublamine, S. & G. | oz. | — | .50 | ble Dist. | gal. | .55 | — .65 |
| Bichromate | lb. | .55 | — .60 | Sugar of Milk, pow'd. | lb. | .23 | — .25 | Barrels | gal. | .15 | — .20 |
| C.P., powdered | oz. | .08 | — .10 | 1-lb. cartons | lb. | .25 | — .28 | Witch Hazel Leaves | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Bitartrate | lb. | .80 | — .90 | Sulfonal, Bayer | oz. | — | 1.35 | Wormseed (Chenopodium) | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Bromide | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 | L. & F. | lb. | 15.00 | — 16.00 | Levant (Santonica) | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Cacodylate | oz. | 2.30 | — 2.50 | Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 17.50 | — 20.00 | Wormwood Herb | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Carbon. (Sal Soda) | 100 lbs. | 1.50 | — 1.75 | Sulphonethylmethn, U.S.P. | lb. | — | 3.50 | Xeroform | lb. | — | — |
| C.P., cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | .12 | — .18 | Sulphur Chloride | lb. | — | .50 | Yellow Dock Root | lb. | .16 | — .22 |
| Dried, purified | lb. | .16 | — .18 | Iodide | oz. | .35 | — .42 | Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots. | lb. | .50 | — .70 |
| Granulated | lb. | .02 1/4 | — .04 | Flowers | lb. | .04 | — .08 | Benzoate | oz. | — | .40 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .65 | — .95 | Lac, precipitated | lb. | .03 | — .06 | Bromide | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Chloride, C. P. | lb. | .15 | — .18 | Roll | lb. | .09 | — .12 | Chloride, fused | lb. | .40 | — 1.00 |
| Cinnamate | oz. | .35 | — .40 | Washed | lb. | .12 | — .16 | Granulated | lb. | .35 | — .55 |
| Citrate | lb. | .75 | — .85 | Sumac bark | lb. | .35 | — .40 | Iodide | oz. | .37 | — .44 |
| Cyanide | lb. | .40 | — .55 | Sunflower Seeds | lb. | .09 | — .15 | Metallic, C.P. | lb. | .45 | — .90 |
| Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. | oz. | .22 | — .28 | Talcum, powdered | lb. | .04 | — .06 | Gran., free from As. | lb. | .60 | — 1.60 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 | Purified | lb. | .16 | — .20 | Hypophosphite | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Hyposulphite, cryst. | lb. | .04 | — .06 | Tamarinds | kegs | 2.75 | — 3.00 | Lactophosphate | oz. | — | — |
| Kegs, 112 lbs. | lb. | .02 1/4 | — .03 | Tannalbin | oz. | — | .85 | Oxide, American, U.S.P. | lb. | .35 | — .60 |
| Granular | lb. | .02 1/4 | — .06 | Tar, Barbadoes | gal. | .60 | — .70 | Eng. Hubbuck's | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Iodide (oz. 37-45) | lb. | 5.15 | — 5.75 | No. Carolina, pt. cans. | doz. | — | .85 | Peroxide | oz. | — | 3.25 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | .14 | — .18 | Tartar Emetic | lb. | .65 | — .80 | Phenate | oz. | — | .25 |
| Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9. | lb. | .17 | — .30 | Terebene (Optic. Inact.) | lb. | — | .75 | Phenolulphonate | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .17 | — .30 | Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car. | lb. | .65 | — .70 | Permanganate | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Nitrite | lb. | — | 1.00 | Terpinol | lb. | — | 2.00 | Phosphide | oz. | .50 | — .75 |
| Oxalate | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 | Thalline sulphate | oz. | — | 2.75 | Phosphate | lb. | — | 2.00 |
| Perborate | lb. | .55 | — .60 | Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. | ea. | — | .35 | Salicylate | oz. | — | — |
| Permanganate, techn. | lb. | — | .50 | Theobromine | oz. | — | 1.70 | Stearate | lb. | — | .60 |
| Phenolulphonate | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 | Theococin | oz. | — | 2.70 | Sulphate, crystals | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| | | | | | | | | C.P. | lb. | .18 | — .23 |
| | | | | | | | | Valerate | lb. | — | 7.75 |

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 10 to July 16, inclusive

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| ACETONE—104,578 lbs., \$53,611, Italy; 666 lbs., \$600, Argentina. | AMMONIAC, SAL—255 lbs., \$27, Venezuela; 225 lbs., \$27, Venezuela; 7 lbs., \$1, Barbados. | ETHER, SULPHURIC—\$77, Philippine Islands. |
| ACID, ACETIC—67,828 lbs., \$15,000, France; 16,832 lbs., \$3,500, Spain; 270 lbs., \$59, Danish West Indies; 196 lbs., \$78, Venezuela; 600 lbs., \$132, Guatemala; 30,000 lbs., \$12,700, Italy; 140,670 gls., \$33,643, England; 100 lbs., \$17, Hayti; 1,793 lbs., \$255, Venezuela; 28,059 lbs., \$6,627, England; 102 lbs., \$10, Barbados; 240 lbs., \$114, Colombia. | AMMONIUM NITRATE — \$48,182, France; \$159,164, Italy; \$55,949, France. | EPSOM SALTS—475 lbs., \$31, British West Indies; 112 lbs., \$5, Danish West Indies; 700 lbs., \$40, Venezuela; 6000 lbs., \$345, Spain; 820 lbs., \$39, Mexico; 1,273 lbs., \$84, Bolivia; 620 lbs., \$31, Venezuela; 360 lbs., \$14, Costa Rica; 423 lbs., \$19, Honduras; 5,500 lbs., \$175, Argentina; 105 lbs., \$6, Venezuela; 150 lbs., \$10, Barbados; 473 lbs., \$17, Cuba; 5000 lbs., \$204, Brazil; 100 lbs., \$6, Colombia. |
| ACID, BORIC — 40 lbs., \$9, British West Indies; 4,240 lbs., \$688, China; 2,819 lbs., \$132, China; 1,102 lbs., \$138, Argentina; 1,104 lbs., \$164, British South Africa; 4,728 lbs., \$670, Norway; 252 lbs., \$47, Chile. | AMMONIUM SULPHATE—\$1,624, Barbados. | FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$368, Panama; \$62, British West Indies; \$30, Cuba; \$123, Hayti; \$25, Uruguay; \$402, Venezuela; \$2,400, England; \$24, Dutch West Indies; \$555, Argentina; \$56, Brazil; \$236, Venezuela; \$155, Australia; \$16,131, England; \$113, Panama; \$23, Newfoundland; \$56, British West Indies; \$289, Venezuela. |
| ACID, CARBOLIC—2,205 lbs., \$1,544, Russia in Europe; 2,364 lbs., \$1,773, Spain; 2,189 lbs., \$2,202, Russia in Europe; 20 lbs., \$18, China; 1,500 lbs., \$1,072, Philippine Islands; 20 lbs., \$20, China; 2,189 lbs., \$2,202, Russia in Europe; 30 lbs., \$27, Panama; 2,716 lbs., \$2,276, Argentina; 50 lbs., \$52, Panama; 17 lbs., \$15, Panama; 441 lbs., \$311, Brazil; 235 lbs., \$212, Colombia; 10 lbs., \$8, Cuba; 15 lbs., \$22, Colombia. | ANTIMONY SALTS — \$1,467, Brazil; \$1,915, Japan. | FORMALDEHYDE—24,142 lbs., \$2,000, Norway; 13,771 lbs., \$1,599, England; 242 lbs., \$40, Venezuela; 26,500 lbs., \$2,412, Italy; 1,943 lbs., \$191, Argentina; \$1,600 lbs., \$3,160, France; 64,800 lbs., \$8,497, England; 180 lbs., \$56, Cuba; 2,300 lbs., \$311, Australia; 1,100 lbs., \$200, Greece; 22,140 lbs., \$2,619, England; 180 lbs., \$33, Colombia. |
| ACID, CITRIC—25 lbs., \$12, British West Indies; 61 lbs., \$48, Brazil; 10 lbs., \$7, British West Indies; 920 lbs., \$589, Cuba; 610 lbs., \$385, China; 25 lbs., \$21, Hayti; 7,176 lbs., \$2,375, Russia in Asia; 250 lbs., \$162, Cuba; 129 lbs., \$52, Colombia. | ARSENIC—\$352, Brazil; \$2, Jamaica; \$2,512, Argentina; \$13, China. | GLUCOSE—20,435 lbs., \$495, Argentina; 13,784 lbs., \$359, Philippine Islands; 1,800 lbs., \$54, Panama; 335,286 lbs., \$8,614, Greece; 203,400 lbs., \$4,689, England; 344 lbs., \$7, Barbados; 16,950 lbs., \$425, Chile. |
| ACID, LACTIC—250 lbs., \$164, England; 2,660 lbs., \$1,426, Cuba; 520 lbs., \$238, England; 241 lbs., \$12, Venezuela; 6,201 lbs., \$1,936, Chile. | BALSAMS—\$160, Russia in Europe; \$4,007, England. | GLYCERINE — 26,813 lbs., \$15,122, England; 3,720 lbs., \$2,040, Argentina; 55,000 lbs., \$28,650, China; 100 lbs., \$73, Guatemala; 25 lbs., \$18, Hayti; 147 lbs., \$200, China; 650 lbs., \$413, Greece; 33,600 lbs., \$14,616, England; 1,000 lbs., \$649, Panama; 50 lbs., \$36, Bolivia; 112 lbs., \$65, Colombia. |
| ACID, MURIATIC—281 lbs., \$25, Guatemala; 4,200 lbs., \$123, Panama; 3,961 lbs., \$78, England; 14,019 lbs., \$380, Cuba; 113 lbs., \$12, Hayti; 4,386 lbs., \$285, Argentina; 890 lbs., \$46, Barbados; 195 lbs., \$11, Hayti. | BARK EXTRACTS—\$1,082, Cuba. | HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — \$4,200, England; \$873, Sweden; \$180, England. |
| ACID, OXALIC—2,205 lbs., \$1,605, Argentina; 168 lbs., \$134, China; 100 lbs., \$75, Venezuela; 12 lbs., \$9, Venezuela. | BARIIUM CHLORIDE—\$1,200, France. | HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$12, Newfoundland; \$2, Cuba; \$33, San Domingo; \$810, Cuba; \$12, Venezuela; \$286, China; \$2,810, England; \$22, Guatemala; \$65, Panama; \$5, Venezuela; \$30, China; \$322, Philippine Islands. |
| ACID, PHOSPHORIC—30 lbs., \$10, China. | BALSAMS—\$160, Russia in Europe; \$4,007, England. | IODINE—\$175, Cuba. |
| ACID, PICRIC—327,105 lbs., \$449,143, France; 265,580 lbs., \$401,267, France. | BORAX—\$50, Norway; \$1,868, Russia in Europe; \$741, Cuba; \$20, Venezuela; \$30, China; \$200, Norway; \$8, Mexico. | LEAD ACETATE—\$26, China; \$17, Panama. |
| ACID, SALICYLIC—3,250 lbs., \$1,850, Italy; 100 lbs., \$351, China; 330 lbs., \$970, Sweden; 50 lbs., \$150, Jamaica; 112 lbs., \$398, Australia; 50 lbs., \$170, Cuba. | CADMIUM—\$6,660, Sweden. | LEAD ARSENATE—\$14, Jamaica. |
| ACID, SULPHURIC—3,398 lbs., \$133, Guatemala; 50 lbs., \$7, Honduras; 169,500 lbs., \$5,040, Italy; 775 lbs., \$231, Trinidad; 3,730 lbs., \$803, Argentina; 10,183 lbs., \$368, Brazil; 10,358 lbs., \$488, British Guiana; 1,467 lbs., \$57, Venezuela; 225 lbs., \$9, Mexico; 324 lbs., \$60, Chile. | CARBON BISULPHIDE — \$10, British West Indies. | LIME, ACETATE—140,720 lbs., \$9,850, France; 247,373 lbs., \$19,518, France. |
| ACID, TARTARIC—610 lbs., \$370, Cuba; 112 lbs., \$76, Panama; 10 lbs., \$8, Hayti; 9,304 lbs., \$4,114, Norway; 4,078 lbs., \$3,273, Cuba; 126 lbs., \$43, Colombia; 2,240 lbs., \$1,760, Uruguay; 336 lbs., \$293, British South Africa. | CARBON TETRACHLORIDE — \$675, Denmark. | LIME, CHLORATE — \$8,824, Argentina; \$1,140, Brazil. |
| ALCOHOL — 194,175 gls., \$67,074, France; 960 gls., \$480, Bermuda; 200 gls., \$171, Cuba; 138,985 gls., \$68,656, France; 3,500 gls., \$2,100, Sweden; 8,184 gls., \$3,462, England; 23,212 gls., \$21,846, Argentina; 39,242 gls., \$30,030, France; 80 gls., \$35, Hayti; 864,445 gls., \$264,046, France; 490 gls., \$280, Netherlands; 20 gls., \$15, Jamaica; 69 gls., \$40, British West Indies; 20,929 gls., \$19,686, Argentina; 9,666 gls., \$4,340, French Africa; 20,160 gls., \$14,122, Azores; 651,367 gls., \$258,994, France; 45,206 gls., \$15,640, Switzerland; 8 gls., \$5, England; 30 gls., \$8, Hayti. | CASTOR OIL—40 gls., \$67, Mexico; 50 gls., \$105, Colombia; 200 gls., \$298, Dutch Guiana; 50 gls., \$75, Costa Rica; 20 gls., \$32, Honduras; 20 gls., \$36, Panama; 230 gls., \$368, Cuba; 5 gls., \$11, Hayti; 300 gls., \$414, Peru; 10 gls., \$16, British West Indies; 10 gls., \$26, Colombia; 50 gls., \$91, Ecuador; 20 gls., \$53, Peru. | LIME, CHLORIDE — \$12,158, Norway; \$43, Peru. |
| ALCOHOL, DENATURED — 97 gls., \$61, British West Indies. | CHORAL HYDRATE — \$1,170, France; \$41, China. | LITHOPONE—\$12,544, England. |
| ALCOHOL, WOOD — 4 gls., \$2, Cuba; 200 gls., \$116, Cuba; 20 gls., \$17, Jamaica; 60 gls., \$35, Colombia. | CHLOROFORM—\$420, Russia in Europe; \$975, French West Indies; \$420, Russia in Europe; \$1,411, Russia in Asia; \$2, Cuba; \$62, Philippine Islands; \$30, Colombia. | OPIMUM—\$67, British South Africa; \$46, Guatemala; \$13, Cuba; \$73, Chile. |
| ALUMINUM SULPHATE — \$1,125, France; \$8,232, Switzerland; \$5,426, Argentina; \$1,312, England. | CHLORINE—41,835 lbs., \$6,275, France; 1,833 lbs., \$434, Panama. | PEPPERMINT OIL—1,500 lbs., \$3,750, Sweden; 8 lbs., \$24, Jamaica; 6 lbs., \$12, Jamaica. |
| AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS — \$49, British West Indies; \$2,407, Argentina; \$81, Uruguay; \$409, Venezuela; \$6,253, Argentina; \$893, Mexico. | COCOA BUTTER—\$28,443, Russia in Europe; \$461, Norway; \$1, Honduras; \$22, Colombia; \$18,001, Australia; \$3,000, Norway; \$11, Jamaica. | PERFUMERY—\$439, Honduras; \$312, Panama; \$430, Cuba; \$79, Danish West Indies; \$167, Dutch West Indies; \$1,322, Argentina; \$3,341, Brazil; \$149, Chile; \$111, Colombia; \$356, Ecuador; \$58, British Guiana; \$420, Peru; \$656, Uruguay; \$395, Venezuela; \$2,698, China; \$1,543, Straits Settlements; \$98, Hongkong; \$3,030, Australia; \$9,669, Philippine Islands; \$831, British South Africa; \$341, British East Africa; \$868, Denmark; \$19, France; \$347, Norway; \$200, Spain; \$160, England; \$1,560, Panama; \$110, Salvador; \$32, Mexico; \$108, Trinidad; \$19, British West Indies; \$767, Cuba; \$10, Hayti; \$631, Argentina; \$695, Brazil; \$77, Colombia; \$600, Ecuador; \$5, British Guiana; \$361, Peru; \$145, Uruguay; \$1,885, Venezuela; \$19, British South Africa; \$3,414, England; \$20, Costa Rica; \$326, Guatemala; \$251, Honduras; \$142, Panama; \$592, Jamaica; \$154, British West Indies; \$23, British West Indies; \$631, Cuba; \$171, Ecuador; \$1,550, China; \$2,071, Australia; \$396, New Zealand; \$8,650, Philippine Islands; \$327, British West Africa; \$3,174, France; \$1,238, Gibraltar; \$75, Italy; \$179, Portugal; \$38, Spain; \$1,838, England; \$705, Panama; \$157, Newfoundland; \$1,601, Trinidad; \$220, British West Indies; \$18, Danish West Indies; \$113, British Guiana; \$69, Dutch Guiana; \$2,476, China; \$82, Australia; \$838, British West |
| AMMONIA, AQUA—\$3, British West Indies; \$54, Cuba. | COCOANUT OIL—\$137, Brazil; \$206, Nicaragua. | |
| | COPPER SULPHATE—30,075 lbs., \$3,642, Venezuela; 11,163 lbs., \$2,065, Norway; 500 lbs., \$75, Jamaica; 200 lbs., \$20, Argentina. | |
| | CREAM OF TARTAR—\$1,900, Denmark; \$259, Panama; \$22, Jamaica; \$126, Cuba. | |
| | DEXTRINE—42,000 lbs., \$1,386, Norway; 345 lbs., \$15, Venezuela; 13,600 lbs., \$1,123, New Zealand; 22,880 lbs., \$840, Sweden; 28,000 lbs., \$924, Norway; 100 lbs., \$6, Colombia. | |
| | DYES AND DYESTUFFS — \$1,457, Portugal; \$3,500, England; \$28, Port Africa; \$844, France; \$1,050, Italy; \$350, Spain; \$1,903, England; \$66, Cuba; \$8,951, Argentina; \$1,050, Brazil; \$222, Uruguay; \$4,773, Italy; \$73, Netherlands; \$75, Portugal; \$64, Cuba; \$938, Bolivia; \$681, Chile; \$675, Australia; \$840, Norway; \$2,002, Mexico. | |
| | DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$94,032, Italy; \$3,165, Portugal; \$3,172, Spain; \$400, Port Africa; \$2,200, France; \$9,017, Spain; \$17,856, Argentina; \$397, Uruguay; \$10, Venezuela; \$2,297, Japan; \$630, Portugal; \$300, Ecuador; \$4,214, China. | |
| | ETHER—\$38, British West Indies. | |

Africa; \$964, British South Africa; \$608, Greece; \$150, Norway; \$53, Guatemala; \$48, Nicaragua; \$435, Panama; \$10, Mexico; \$463, Barbados; \$288, Jamaica; \$857, Cuba; \$35, Bolivia; \$8, Chile; \$1,242, Colombia; \$952, Ecuador; \$3,041, Peru; \$486, Straits Settlements; \$21, Hongkong; \$25, Siam; \$2,650, Australia; \$290, British South Africa.

PETROLEUM JELLY—\$47, Norway; \$4,986, England; \$493, Panama; \$20, Jamaica; \$22, British West Indies; \$7, Dutch West Indies; \$36, China; \$72, British West Africa; \$521, British South Africa; \$76, Port Africa; \$6,076, France; \$2,213, England; \$156, Panama; \$96, Trinidad; \$11, Cuba; \$34, Hayti; \$2,989, Argentina; \$1,238, Brazil; \$106, Uruguay; \$104, Netherlands; \$157, England; \$11, British Honduras; \$68, Costa Rica; \$67, Jamaica; \$26, British West Indies; \$140, China; \$137, Philippine Islands; \$10, Liberia; \$120, Norway; \$3, Panama; \$195, Mexico; \$56, Barbados; \$13, Jamaica; \$260, Argentina; \$121, Colombia; \$16, Ecuador; \$47, Peru; \$180, Uruguay.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN—\$28.141, France.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—13,677 lbs., \$11,488, France; 80 lbs., \$41, British South Africa; 100 lbs., \$66, China.

POTASSIUM BICHRIMATE—10,810 lbs., \$5,785, France; 10,728 lbs., \$5,999, Brazil; 200 lbs., \$68, British Guiana; 3,455 lbs., \$1,700, Netherlands; 2,337 lbs., \$1,351, Portugal; 200 lbs., \$110, Argentina.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—26 lbs., \$15, Venezuela; 2,500 lbs., \$1,441, Argentina; 26,880 lbs., \$14,537, Brazil; 6,720 lbs., \$4,368, Uruguay; 68,750 lbs., \$34,175, China; 4,480 lbs., \$3,024, Chile; 25 lbs., \$35, Colombia.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN—9,992 lbs., \$11,201, Brazil.

QUININE—\$1,200, Italy; \$140, Costa Rica; \$42, Panama; \$83, China.

QUICKSILVER—150 lbs., \$180, Philippine Islands; 325 lbs., \$487, France; 240 lbs., \$360, Netherlands; 5,625 lbs., \$7,200, Sweden.

ROOTS AND HERBS—\$413, France; \$208, Netherlands; \$258, Spain; \$6,448, England; \$293, China; \$425, France; \$3,638, England; \$18, Trinidad; \$572, Argentina; \$4,678, England; \$251, China; \$162, Australia; \$4, British West Africa; \$50, Norway; \$24, Panama; \$174, Peru.

SALOL—550 lbs., \$5,440, Sweden; 7 lbs., \$58, Chile.

SALTPETER—50,000 lbs., \$15,000, Spain; 6,131 lbs., \$2,126, Argentina; 11,000 lbs., \$3,665, Brazil; 50,000 lbs., \$15,000, Spain; 6,131 lbs., \$2,126, Argentina; 11,000 lbs., \$3,665, Brazil;

300 lbs., \$63, Costa Rica; 679 lbs., \$217, Cuba; 2,200 lbs., \$869, Colombia.

SODA, CAUSTIC—478,397 lbs., \$13,562, France; 33,600 lbs., \$2,355, Greece; 1,187,726 lbs., \$57,609, Italy; 80,168 lbs., \$3,888, Spain; 400 lbs., \$29, British West Indies; 23,325 lbs., \$1,159, Venezuela; 76,736 lbs., \$4,604, Dutch East Indies; 7,840 lbs., \$529, British South Africa; 422,263 lbs., \$36,000, Italy; 18,947 lbs., \$860, Cuba; 199,406 lbs., \$9,630, Argentina; 106,265 lbs., \$5,631, Brazil; 26,700 lbs., \$1,578, Venezuela; 54,000 lbs., \$3,240, Netherlands; 22,275 lbs., \$1,127, Portugal; 21,600 lbs., \$569, Costa Rica; 15,525 lbs., \$793, Nicaragua; 1,226,768 lbs., \$46,595, Argentina; 227,781 lbs., \$11,495, Philippine Islands; 38,707 lbs., \$2,160, Greece; 1,326 lbs., \$73, Guatemala; 59,400 lbs., \$3,700, Mexico; 675 lbs., \$36, Barbados; 400 lbs., \$24, British West Indies; 56,160 lbs., \$3,000, Uruguay.

SODA ASH—491,526 lbs., \$17,845, Italy; 157 lbs., \$10, Cuba; 1,762 lbs., \$48, Venezuela; 22,345 lbs., \$883, Dutch East Indies; 5,531 lbs., \$2,296, Italy; 5,941 lbs., \$206, San Domingo; 22,121 lbs., \$836, Venezuela; 102,920 lbs., \$2,500, Denmark; 42,449 lbs., \$1,720, Netherlands; 590,333 lbs., \$18,882, Norway; 1,523,467 lbs., \$49,101, Sweden; 868 lbs., \$26, Nicaragua; 43,523 lbs., \$743, Cuba; 584,360 lbs., \$20,453, Norway; 2,753 lbs., \$91, Mexico; 23,528 lbs., \$743, Cuba.

SODA, SAL—9,375 lbs., \$100, Panama; 975 lbs., \$23, Newfoundland; 37,500 lbs., \$431, Cuba; 30,000 lbs., \$645, Panama; 2,800 lbs., \$44, Trinidad; 135 lbs., \$2, British West Indies; 750 lbs., \$8, Costa Rica; 2,010 lbs., \$20, Jamaica; 6,176 lbs., \$90, Cuba; 7,446 lbs., \$260, Panama; 250 lbs., \$4, Barbados; 5,979 lbs., \$71, Jamaica.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,000 lbs., \$42, British West Indies; 88,125 lbs., \$1,294, Cuba; 787 lbs., \$19, Hayti; 12,250 lbs., \$344, Venezuela; 2,240 lbs., \$56, China; 11,200 lbs., \$1,344, Russia in Europe; 224 lbs., \$5, Mexico; 336 lbs., \$9, Mexico; 218 lbs., \$6, Argentina; 3,500 lbs., \$75, Venezuela; 47,200 lbs., \$2,124, Sweden; 2,000 lbs., \$42, British West Indies; 88,125 lbs., \$1,294, Cuba; 787 lbs., \$19, Hayti; 12,250 lbs., \$344, Venezuela; 2,240 lbs., \$56, China; 224 lbs., \$6, Costa Rica; 327 lbs., \$8, Honduras; 4,800 lbs., \$91, Jamaica; 600 lbs., \$19, Colombia; 4,035 lbs., \$76, Peru; 110 lbs., \$3, Venezuela; 1,200 lbs., \$24, Mexico; 10,960 lbs., \$221, Barbados; 2,000 lbs., \$43, Jamaica; 1,574 lbs., \$35, Brazil; 1,120 lbs., \$20, Colombia; 11 lbs., \$3, Ecuador.

SODIUM BICHRIMATE—38,671 lbs., \$20,600, France; 3,480 lbs., \$731, Portugal; 4,800 lbs., \$3,416, Italy; 7,385 lbs., \$3,021, Brazil; 1,244 lbs., \$775, Denmark; 2,661 lbs., \$1,464, Netherlands; 14,472 lbs., \$4,595, Argentina.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—500 lbs., \$11, British South Africa; 2,200 lbs., \$49, China.

SODIUM NITRATE—306 lbs., \$23, Cuba; 120 lbs., \$5, Trinidad; 10,000 lbs., \$475, Argentina; 123,829 lbs., \$15,134, France; 27,998 lbs., \$1,386, Argentina.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—500 lbs., \$42, Cuba; 224 lbs., \$12, China; 67,237 lbs., \$7,395, Australia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—100 lbs., \$375, China; 2,000 lbs., \$6,000, England; 1,180 lbs., \$3,480, Sweden; 6 lbs., \$19, Panama; 112 lbs., \$448, China; 22 lbs., \$51, Mexico.

SODIUM SALTS—\$11,800, France; \$3,438, Portugal; \$960, Spain; \$6, Bermuda; \$7, British West Indies; \$14, French West Indies; \$14, Venezuela; \$9, China; \$5, Dutch East Indies; \$400, Italy; \$5,618, England; \$56, Panama; \$88, Venezuela; \$560, Netherlands; \$18, British Honduras; \$256, Argentina; \$2,552, Norway; \$207, Guatemala; \$11, Salvador; \$221, Mexico; \$21, Jamaica; \$10, Dutch West Indies; \$109, Brazil; \$132, Chile; \$28, Colombia; \$6, Ecuador.

SODIUM SILICATE—6,751 lbs., \$211, Venezuela; 14,463 lbs., \$181, Brazil; 5,432 lbs., \$187, Venezuela; 120,665 lbs., \$5,069, China; 11,208 lbs., \$302, Norway; 40,147 lbs., \$4,190, Cuba.

SODIUM SULPHATE—203 lbs., \$3, Venezuela; 7,465 lbs., \$387, Brazil; 3,500 lbs., \$48, Venezuela; 200 lbs., \$14, Venezuela; 80 lbs., \$1, Chile.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—6,456 lbs., \$323, Dutch East Indies; 5,090 lbs., \$415, Argentina; 46,719 lbs., \$1,854, Argentina.

SODIUM SULPHITE—336 lbs., \$46, China; 4,928 lbs., \$510, Straits Settlements.

SPONGES—18 lbs., \$15, Mexico; 753 lbs., \$800, Argentina; 13 lbs., \$21, Brazil; 1,316 lbs., \$1,375, Australia; 20 lbs., \$13, Newfoundland.

TRINITROTOLUOL—110,000 lbs., \$110,000, France; 42,500 lbs., \$36,250, Russia in Europe; 33,000 lbs., \$34,502, France; 286,950 lbs., \$275,000, Italy.

ZINC OXIDE—361,235 lbs., \$19,189, England; 112,000 lbs., \$10,220, England; 170,000 lbs., \$17,259, France; 103,630 lbs., \$8,100, Italy; 271,040 lbs., \$24,956, England; 369,600 lbs., \$33,166, England; 200 lbs., \$42, Colombia.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 10 to July 16, inclusive

ACID—
38 cks., 37 drs. cresylic, E. J. Bauer, Manchester
25 cks. cresylic, Natl. Gum & Mica Co., Manchester
20 cks. cresylic, McKesson & Robbins, Manchester
20 cks. cresylic, G. S. Page & Son, Manchester
44 bbls. 50 cks. cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Manchester
4 bbls. cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester
54 drs. cresylic, Genl. Bakelite Co., Manchester
50 cks. oxalic, Perth Amboy Chem. Works, Christiania

ALUM—
160 bbls., Chas. Tennant Sons & Co., Manchester

AMMONIA—
10 cks. carbonate, Stanley Jordon & Co., Liverpool

ARGOLS—
426 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina

BALSAM—
41 cs. copaiba, Meyer & Co., Manaoas
23 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Manaoas
18 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America
2 cs. copaiba, H. A. Astlett & Co., Manaoas
146 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Manaoas
154 cs. copaiba, Simcox, Inc., Para
7 cs. copaiba, Silva Bussenius & Co., Central America

BARK—
3 bs. simanila, McKesson & Robbins, London
182 bgs., Muller, Schall & Co., Monte Cristy
620 bgs. red mango, British Consul, Kingston
16 bs. medicinal, J. R. Marquette, Jr., Mar-seilles

BEANS—
70 cs. vanilla, P. Tremari, Vera Cruz
20 cs. vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz
5 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz
7 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz
27 cs. vanilla, A. Chiris & Co., Bordeaux
11 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Bordeaux
3 cs. vanilla, Davies, Turner & Co., Mar-seilles

CAMPHOR—
100 cs., Natl. Bank of South America, London
100 cs., H. J. Baker & Bros., London

CANTHARIDES—
1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

CARDAMOMS—
24 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Calcutta

CASEINE—
4 cs., T. Leeming & Co., London
125 bgs., Atterbury Bros., London
125 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London
2,800 bgs., Bank of New York, Rio de Janeiro

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
10 cs., C. H. Wyman & Co., London

COBALT—
21 bbls. linoleate, C. F. Gledhill, London

COPRA—
633 bgs., George Pierie Mfg. Co., Trinidad
447 scks., Chemical Natl. Bank, Central America

CRESOL ORTHO—
33 kgs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Manchester

CUTCH—
200 cs., British Consul, Glasgow
400 cs., British Consul, Liverpool

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
36 cs. Stallman & Co., Valencia
65 cs. Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga
70 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Mar-seilles

DIVI-DIVI—
2,595 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Manaoas
4,110 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
25 chests indigo, 2 bxs. indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London
33 chests indigo, Geisenheimer & Co., London
9 cks. orchil liquor, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester
36 chests indigo, Brown Bros. & Co., London
5 cks. cudbear, A. Klipstein & Co., London
47 sks. cochineal, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific
40 sks. cochineal, Merchants Bank of America, South Pacific

Importations—Cont'd

100 chests indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux
3 bbls. dye bark, Simcox, Inc., Para
20 csks orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., Manchester
107 sks. cochineal, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific
60 sks. cochineal, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific
30 chests indigo, Geisenheimer & Co., London

ESSENCES—

35 1/4 cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Messina
17 1/4 cs., H. A. Johnson & Co., Messina
4 cs., Chiris & Jeancard, Marseilles
4 cs. essential, Fritzsche Bros., London
4 cs., George Lueders & Co., Malaga
14 iron bbls., Am. Express Co. (transit), Malaga
4 iron bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga
7 iron bbls., G. Amsinck & Co., Malaga
13 iron bbls., G. Amsinck & Co., Barcelona
50 drs. rose, A. Chiris & Co., Cayenne
1 dr. citronella, W. R. Grace & Co., Belize
2 cs. cassia, Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, London
10 drs. citronella, Hills Sons & Co., Calcutta
24 cs. sweet almond, Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga
3 pgs. 48 pgs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles
3 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles
5 cs. J. Manheimer, Marseilles
13 cs., Davies Turner & Co., Marseilles

FLOWERS—

2 lbs. poppy, C. W. Crane, Valencia

FRUIT SALT—

69 pgs., E. Fougere & Co., London

GELATIN—

25 cs., P. H. Manners, Glasgow

GLYCERIN

79 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Trinidad
53 csks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles
61 drs., T. M. Duhe & Son, Rio de Janeiro

GUMS—

18 bbls. special ester, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., London
488 bgs. arabic, J. Wilson, London
188 bgs. arabic, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London
599 bgs. arabic, Brit. Bk., South America, London
600 bgs. arabic, Am. Exchg. Natl. Bank, London
50 bgs. arabic, Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co., Liverpool
570 bgs. arabic, Baring Bros. & Co., Liverpool
4 bs. chicle, Graham Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz
23 bgs. chicle, Eggers & Heinlein, Belize
35 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston, Braidich & Co., London
604 bgs. gum arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London
40 bgs. gatto, Consolidated Color & Chem. Co., Manchester
799 bgs. arabic, Am. Exchg. Natl. Bank, Liverpool
100 bgs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool
50 bgs. arabic, Green & Co., Liverpool
100 bgs. arabic, W. H. Johns & Co., Liverpool

IRON OXIDE—

90 bbls., C. W. Leavitt & Co., Barcelona
40 csks., G. A. Meyer, Hull
15 csks., J. W. Coulston & Co., Bristol

JUICES—

600 cs. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London
175 cs. lime, T. A. Hadley, Hull
25 csks. lime, H. Lange, Dominica

LACTIC FERMENT—

2 cs., Amermann & Patterson, Copenhagen

LEAVES—

87 bs. senna, J. Wilson, London
199 bs. medicinal, W. R. Grace & Co., Colon
78 bs. coca, Schaefer Alkaloid Works, Colon
65 bs. medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles
18 bs. bay Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica
10 bs. senna, Peck & Velsor, London
231 bs. wine, H. Byerdorfer Co., Lisbon

LEECHES—

4 cs. bloodsuckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux

LIME—

200 cs. citrate, G. Corbelli, Genoa
234 csks. citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina

10 csks. citrate, Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Co., Messina
87 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Son, Messina
121 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina

LOGWOOD—

200 tons, E. M. Rapheal & Co., Aux Cayes
216 tons, E. Maurer, Jacmel
100 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Jacmel
27 tons, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Trinidad
435 1/4 tons, H. R. A. Grieser, Santo Domingo
952,000 lbs., straight, W. & A. Leaman, St. Marc
101 bgs. chips, B. Menendez & Co., Belize
5 tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize
281 tons, 127 tons, straight, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay
137 tons roots, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Falmouth
8 lots, H. & E. Marquardt, Laguna
2,307 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Jeremie
800,000 lbs. (in bulk), G. Amsinck & Co., Petit Goave
1 lot, Muller Schall & Co., Santo Domingo
1 lot, J. J. Julio & Co., Santo Domingo
1,204 tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston
284 tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Sav la Mar
860 tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Salt River
175 1/2 tons, A. Frakenberg, Nassau
1,500 lbs., 231 bgs. straight, 192 tons 400 lbs. roots, 19 bgs. chips, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Morant Bay

LYCOPodium—

18 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

MALT EXTRACT—

20 csks., Thos. Nevin, London

MANGANES—

75 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Manchester

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

1 cs. drugs, Bayard & Co., London
1 cs. medicine, E. Fougere & Co., Liverpool
1 bx. medicine, Parke, Davis & Co., Langway
91 cs. medicine, Military Italian, Naples
2 cs. medicine, J. A. L. Isbal, Bordeaux
61 cs. drugs, R. F. Downing & Co., Lisbon

MERCURY—

24 kegs, Maitland, Coppel & Co., Vera Cruz

MYROBALANS—

19,540 bsks. British Consul, Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—

122 csks. flake, Geisenheimer & Co., Manchester
107 csks. flake, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Manchester
73 csks. flake, 22 csks. ball, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., London
45 csks., John D. Lewis, Hull

NUX VOMICA—

308 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, London
400 pockets, McKesson & Robbins, London

OILS—

100 bbls. olive, Leka & Drivas, Malaga
53 csks. palm kernel, Natl. City Bank, London
29 csks. castor, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester
570 bbls. seal oil, Swain & Finch, St. Johns, N. F.
30 bbls. cocoa oil, S. E. Heymann & Co., Rio de Janeiro
110 bbls., codliver, North Cape Corp., Christiania
5 bbls. codliver, G. Amsinck & Co., Christiania
13 csks. olive, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles

OINTMENT—

20 cs., Lanman & Kemp, London

OPIUM—

1 cs., American Trading Co., Cayenne

PERFUMERY—

3 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux
1 cs., V. Vivandou, Bordeaux
55 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux
4 cs., B. E. Levy, Bordeaux
121 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Bordeaux
58 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux
8 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux
7 cs., E. Utard, Bordeaux
34 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux
3 cs., Syndicate Trading Co., Bordeaux
54 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux
3 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux
2 cs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bordeaux
27 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux
20 cs., Dingledstedt & Co., Christiania
5 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles
6 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Marseilles

QUEBRACHO—

8,655 pcs. wood, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres
7,801 pcs. wood, 2,580,000 kilos, (1 kilo equals 2.15 lbs.) New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres
60,690 bgs. extract, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Trinidad
10 bgs. extract, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres

ROOTS—

1 bbl. medicinal, S. Braithwaite, Barbados
6 bbls. medicinal, F. C. Gill, Barbados
1 bx. medicinal, I. Roger, Barbados
1 bbl. medicinal, G. Gill, Barbados
2 bbls. medicinal, J. M. Healy, Barbados
25 bbls. medicinal, S. Rosen, Barbados
20 bbls. medicinal, West Indian Products Co., Barbados
150 bbls. arrow, Middleton & Co., Barbados
22 bs. sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Bocas Del Toro
9 bs. dandelion, Brown Bros. & Co., London
17 bs. sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinlein, Belize
9 bs. dandelion, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool
10 bs. euphorbia, Peck & Velsor, London
58 bs. sarsaparilla, G. Schaumann & Co., Vera Cruz

SALT—

2 csks. lime, Import Chemical Co., Liverpool

SEED—

50 bgs. castor, Dodge & Olcott Co., London
1,389 bgs. linseed, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Rosario
76,556 bgs. linseed, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Ville Constitution
39,899 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Oil Co., Buenos Ayres
2,735 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Oil Co., Buenos Ayres
24,625 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Oil Co., Buenos Ayres

SILVER SULPHIDE—

65 cs. L. Vogelstein, South Pacific
2 cs., Balbach Smelting & Mfg. Co., South Pacific

SOAP—

300 cs. castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Barcelona
40 cs. castile, George Borgfeldt & Co., Seville
330 cs. olive, McKesson & Robbins, Lisbon

SPICES—

9 bbls. nutmegs, Standard Import Co., Halifax, N. S.
50 bgs. pepper, R. F. Downing & Co., Valencia
50 bbls. ginger, New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston
10 bbls. ginger, F. de Mercado, Kingston
100 bs. cinnamon, Dodwell & Co., Calcutta
11 bgs. cassia, Middleton & Co., Dominica
100 bgs. pimento, G. de Lucia & Co., Lisbon

SPONGES—

7 bgs., D. S. Hesse & Co., London
13 bs., McKesson & Robbins, Havre
11 bs., Natl. Sponge & Chamois Co., Havre
6 bs., T. E. Pearce, Nassau
59 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau

STORAX—

2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

SULPHUR—

50 csks., R. F. Downing Co., Bordeaux

SUMAC—

120 bgs., F. Nicato, Palermo
700 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Palermo

TALC—

1,200 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Genoa
500 bgs., Hamill & Gillespie, Genoa
1,200 bgs., Colgate & Co., Genoa

TARTAR—

103 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles
120 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon
462 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Lisbon
83 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Lisbon

WAX—

40 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Azua
20 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo
3 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris
7 seroons bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Puerto Plata
8 seroons bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Puerto Plata
45 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana

ZINC OXIDE—

25 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., London
20 straps, McKesson & Robbins, London

HILL TARIFF BILL DEFEATED

House Democrats Turn Amendment Down on Straight Party Vote—Proposed to introduce it in Senate—The Text in Full.

By a straight party vote of 143, all Democrats, against 116, all Republicans, the amendment to the dyestuff schedule in the general revenue bill offered by Congressman Hill was defeated in the House last week. The bill provided for a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem and a specific duty of 7½ cents a pound on all colors and dyes, including natural alizarin and indigo, which are not provided for in the Kitchin bill.

Congressman Hill used the arrival of the German submarine in his arguments in favor of the bill pointing out that it was but a taste of the attempt Germany would surely make after the war to regain her virtual monopoly of the dyestuffs market. He particularly emphasized the necessity for a tariff on indigo. Mr. Kitchin, speaking against the bill declared that its enactment would result in a dyestuff trust in the United States, a condition little better than the German monopoly. It was this argument that apparently impressed his colleagues most.

Republicans will, it is said, introduce the Hill amendment in the Senate next session. The full text of the amendment is as follows:

Title: To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of dyestuffs.

Sec. 400. That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles named herein when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions, except the Philippine Islands and the Islands of Guam and Tutuila, the rates of duties which are herein prescribed, namely:

Dutiable List

First. All products produced in commercial quantities through the destructive distillation of coal or otherwise, such as benzol, toluol, xylol, cumol, naphthalin, methyl-naphthalin, azenaphten, fluoren, anthracene, phenol, cresol, pyridin, chinolin, carbazol, five per centum ad valorem.

Second. All the -so-called "intermediates" made in whole or in part from the products referred to in paragraph 1, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for, 3¾ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem.

Third. All colors or dyes, including natural alizarin and indigo, and all color salts, color acids, or color bases, made, in whole or in part, from products referred to in paragraphs first and second, 7½ cents per pound and 30 per centum ad valorem.

Free List

Fourth. Acids: Acetic or pyroligneous, arsenic or arsenious, chromic, fluoric, hydrofluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, prussic, silic, sulphuric or oil of vitriol, and valerianic.

Fifth. Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, wood or other tar, dead or creosote oil.

Section 401. That paragraphs twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three of Schedule A of Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes, approved * * * October 3, 1913," and paragraphs three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and fifty-two, and five hundred and fourteen of the "free list" of section one of said Act, and so much of any heretofore existing law or parts of law as may be inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 402. Whenever an impartial tariff commission shall hereafter have been created and established by law mission shall hereafter have been created and established by law it shall be the duty of such commission to investigate the rates of duty provided herein and their adaptation to the purposes and objects specified in the title hereof, and report the facts and their findings based thereon, to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate.

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NEW OSAGE ORANGE DYE FOR COTTON

Fast Khaki Shade Now Made by New Process From Cutch and Aurantine—Special Advantages Claimed For New Dye

Vegetable dye extracts and their uses are in a constant state of development and while the variety of colors and shades obtained from them are not nearly so great as from the aniline dyes, the field of application for the vegetable extracts has been greatly broadened. Dye extracts of domestic origin are receiving their share of the attention of the American color chemists. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture said that the use of osage orange for making dyes promises to be extensive and that a census now in making shows that the wood is ample for all present requirements. In regard to the osage orange it was only recently that a process was discovered for dyeing cotton a fast khaki color from this product.

In cotton cloth today, probably there is no more universally used material than what is known as khaki. This is generally made from a kind of cotton twill cloth which weighs two and one-half yards to the pound when dyed and finished, and which is dyed the well-known brown or khaki shade either on the tan or the olive drab types. Heretofore, this dyeing has been done exclusively by the coal tar aniline colors, notably the indanthrene range, and the direct colors. As far as cotton cloth for military purposes is concerned, the United States Government has established an almost impossibly rigid range of requirements. The degree of fastness which is called for against washing, acid and light is such that only the extraordinarily fast indanthrene colors can stand up to the requirements.

Probably over ninety per cent of the khaki cloth made, however, does not go into military cloth, but is used for a vast variety of purposes, such as ladies' garments, boy scout cloth and other purposes. The requirements as regards fastness for this kind of cloth are not as rigid as those for the military material, and consequently, the expensive system of dyeing which is inseparable from the indanthrene colors is not employed, and the cheaper methods of dyeing with direct colors have been in vogue.

However, during the European war, neither the indanthrene colors nor the direct colors have been available to any extent, and except for such stocks of colors as were left over, most of which commanded exceedingly high prices, there has been great difficulty in obtaining proper dyes for giving khaki effects.

The Marden, Orth & Hastings Company have recently developed, however, a method for doing this which is giving very exceptional results, not perhaps as fast as the indanthrene colors, but actually faster than is possible of attainment by the direct colors, both as regards washing, acid and light. This method involves the use of cutch and aurantine, the latter being the new dye stuff made from osage orange. Heretofore, it has not been possible to devise a practical, economical method of dyeing cotton cloth in the open width by means of extract colors because of the inert character of the cotton fiber which has made a speedy dyeing process impossible. By reason, however, of the development of a new mordant for cotton dyeing, this difficulty has been overcome and it is now possible to dye cotton cloth in the open width either in jigs or padding machines at a speed in the latter of about sixty yards per minute, the inert character of the cotton fibre having been entirely overcome and a possibility of instantaneous dyeing, both as regards the mordant and the color having been reached. A perfectly even effect has been achieved and rigid tests have shown that not only is the dye exceedingly fast under a strong light exposure, but it is also fast to the Government tests of a one-half hour soap boil and the lactic acid test.

Another exceedingly interesting and important fact is found in the matter of the weighting of the cloth. The ordinary khaki cloth weighing two and one-half yards to the pound as it comes from the loom, loses weight in bleaching, so that it weighs 2.80 yards to the pound. Dyeing with direct or indanthrene colors adds nothing to the weight, and consequently in order to get back the

original weight, it has been found necessary to use a percentage of Epsom salts or some other filling medium in order to bring the cloth back to the selling weight of two and one-half yards to the pound. Epsom salts are hygroscopic and absorb and hold moisture; furthermore, the weight thus given is not a permanent effect and not only causes an unpleasant feel in the cloth when moist, but speedily disappears in the washing.

The dyeing of khaki shades, however, with cutch and aurantine actually weights the cloth so that from the bleached weight of 2.80 yards to the pound, the cloth is increased in weight to 1.88 yards to the pound, and this additional weight is a permanent and not a transient effect.

Thus, the cloth dyed in the khaki shades with these natural extracts not only offers a faster dye than is obtainable by the direct dyeing method, but on account of the increased weight, the cloth can be sold on a basis of two yards to the pound, thus commanding an increased price sufficient to go a very long way in offsetting the cost of the dyeing.

The labor cost in using jigs, or preferably, padding machines, is not high and although two runs are necessary, one for the mordant and one for the dye bath, the expense is very little more than the direct dyeing method even at the market prices of the dye stuffs prior to the war. As compared with present market prices and taking into consideration the price of the extract colors, this cost of dyeing is very much less than the cost of dyeing by direct colors, even if these were obtainable, to say nothing of the much more expensive methods of dyeing by the indanthrene colors, which are almost out of the market.

GREATER PROTECTION NEEDED FOR DYE INDUSTRY, CHEMIST BELIEVES

That the tariff bill now before Congress does not afford sufficient protection to the dye industry, and that it will serve to bring foreign dye producers to this country to establish plants that will compete with American manufacturers is the opinion of men in the dye industry who have given the matter consideration.

One who holds this view is J. Merritt Matthews, consulting chemist for the textile industries. Mr. Matthews believes that if the dye industry is fully protected it will be a comparatively easy matter to get capital, raw materials and the expert labor necessary for the upbuilding of an important dye industry in this country. Without a greater degree of protection foreign manufacturers will simply transfer a part of their manufacturing activities to this country, and will by long experience in the making of dyes be in a position to seriously impede the progress of the American industry.

Contrary to general belief the manufacture of dyestuffs does not yield as large a profit as many other branches of the chemical industry, and this is one of the reasons why American manufacturers never seriously considered the manufacture of dyestuffs in the past.

WESTERN SYNDICATE INVESTIGATE DYE FIELD

A Western syndicate interested in the manufacture of dyes is reported to have commissioned Frederick Pope, a New York consulting engineer to investigate the dyestuff situation in Europe with the view of reporting to them the probable effect of the close of the war on dye making in this country. If the report is favorable, it said that there were several millions of western money ready to enter the dyestuff manufacturing field. Mr. Pope is at present in London.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Robert M. Saunders, capitalist of this city, is erecting a dye plant at Tchoupitoulas and Valmont street, New Orleans. The company will be in operation soon. Local capital is back of it. Machinery contracts have already been awarded to the machinery firm of A. M. Lockett and Company. The new company will manufacture dyes from a shipment of logwood which recently arrived from Mexico.

